The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1775. [Num. 69.

[*From a late* LONDON PAPER.]

To Lord NORTH.

I AM now, my Lord, to point out the rocks againſt which you are raſhly, if not wilfully driving; in other words, I beg leave to remind you of the inevitable conſequences which muſt affect the public and yourſelf, ſhould you perſiſt in carrying into execution the romantic meaſures you have adopted againſt the Americans. But indulge me firſt in a few looſe reflexions, which, were it poſſible, I would write with tears. In what a wretched ſtate muſt this nation be plunged, when prudence, juſtice, peace, and humanity, are all compelled to yield to your tyrannical pride; a mean vulgar paſſion; and yet, to gratify this, charters have been violated, privileges have been trampled upon, and the reaſonable remonſtrances of an injured people, have been contemned and diſregarded!

Somewhat I have heard about vindicating the nation's honour. This is a bait fit to catch only the loweſt among the multitude, and can never be uſed with propriety againſt any but our natural enemies, whom ſubſtantial rules of policy compel us to chaſtiſe. Will this pretence, think you, be heard when your meaſure of oppreſſions and iniquitous intentions are full? Will it endear you to the people, when you have ſpoiled and fleeced them? Will Great-Britain believe you reſpected her honour, at a time when you employed all poſſible means to deſtroy her true intereſt? Never has there been an æra, where the rights of the people have been ſo contemptuouſly invaded, and with ſuch a malicious obſtinacy, as during your Lordſhip's adminiſtration. Has this been done with a view to the nation's honour? Blocking up the town of Boſton—changing its conſtitutional form of government—and quartering upon them, without their conſent, a military force—are the moſt daring acts that an Engliſh Miniſter ever performed, or that ever had the ſanction of the moſt ignorant and corrupt of Parliaments.—Do you, my Lord, call it vindicating the nation's honour? It is the ſureſt way, I think, you could have taken to loſe your own honour.

There are thoſe who are perpetually talking of the ſovereignty of Parliament, and their conſtitutional right of taxing America; and what is this to the purpoſe? Will it juſtify the uſe of abſurd means, or an improper mode of conduct, in order to maintain that right? The Americans diſdain—they will not ſubmit to your taxation—this is one trouble brought upon the mother country by wiſe miniſters; and Lord North, to mend the matter, proceeds in ſuch a ridiculous line of policy, as to lay the foundation of a thouſand other troubles. *Obſta principiis*, remove effects, and the cauſes will ceaſe, are maxims equally valuable in a ſyſtem of politics as in one of phyſic; but our ſtate quacks ſuffer the diſeaſe to become almoſt incurable; and then they begin cutting and ſlaſhing unmercifully, without regard to their own want of ſkill, or the life of the patient. You, my Lord, in the character of a Miniſter, have acted like an ignorant empiric. You pronounce the conduct of the Americans diſloyal and criminal—they petition—they remonſtrate—and you determine immediately to bring them to a ſenſe of their duty by coercive methods only. You ſhould have argued the point with firmneſs and moderation; you ſhould have applied lenient remedies; but you make experiments. You export tea, ſubject to a duty, by way of trial; and then you are very angry, becauſe they have ſenſe enough to diſcover your ſtate tricks, and ſpirit enough to traverſe and oppoſe them.

What a diſcordant peal have your minions rung upon the words faction, ſedition, riot, and rebellion! You have boaſted, by your noiſy declaimers of ſubduing territorial regions, inhabited by millions, *vi & armis*; but little or nothing is ſaid on the ſide of reaſon and juſtice. The Americans are a refractory offſpring, and the mother country, to conquer the haughtineſs of their pride, is to exert all the authority of a paſſionate, unfeeling parent. They are to be flogged and terrified into a ſubmiſſion; and the ſword is thought the moſt likely expedient to ſettle them in a calm ſtate of peace and tranquillity. From whence this nation will doubtleſs conclude, as you would have them, that the chief principle in a ſtateſman's creed is chaſtiſement, and that the good effects of this depend entirely upon its ſeverity. But is your Lordſhip certain the rod of correction will anſwer your dark purpoſes? Do you think, by making examples of ſome, you ſhall force the doctrines of true repentance, paſſive obedience, and non-reſiſtance upon the reſt? You have voted a removal of the cuſtom-houſe from Boſton—you block up its port—you threaten, with thundering accents, the utter extirpation of the devoted Boſtonians—have theſe ſteps brought you nearer, or enabled you to advance one foot toward the darling object of your wiſhes? There are not wanting thoſe who are capable of arguing equally with yourſelf from cauſes to effects; and it is the opinion of ſuch, that your deſigns, reſpecting the Americans, are not only cruelly rigorous, but impracticable.

However, to gratify your vanity for once, though Hyſtaſpes, my Lord, is no flatterer, let us ſuppoſe the war expedition attended with ſucceſs, agreeable to the ſanguine expectations of its miniſterial commanders. We will ſuppoſe the vengeful arm of adminiſtration victorious, after having expended a profuſion of blood and treaſure; yet what fruits can your Lordſhip expect from your dear bought victory? Will the Americans, think you, like Pope's ſilly ſheep, lick the hand juſt raiſed to ſhed their blood? Will trade return at a miniſter's mandate to its old channel? Will the ſtubborn ſpirit of proſcribed rebels aſſume of a ſudden a pliant temper? Will they yield, though conquered, the tame ſlaves of cajoling Lords? *Credat Judæus Appelles.* The end of government, my Lord, is to afford protection and ſafety to the governed; and your Lordſhip is the firſt Engliſh miniſter who dreams perpetually of a military force and a civil war, as the moſt likely expedients to ſecure theſe.

And while your Lordſhip may be enjoying, in ſpeculation, an imaginary triumph, has not one momentary doubt mingled itſelf with your vaſt ideas? Have no alarming apprehenſions found a place in your boſom, from contemplating the poſſibility of a defeat? What if the charges of having miſrepreſented the colonies, and deluded the people of England,

ſhould be brought home to you? Have you ſaid one ſingle regiment would be ſufficient to reduce the Americans to obedience? What will you ſay, if the whole force of England ſhould be found inſufficient to make good your bravado? Suppoſe yourſelf obliged to make your defence before the tribunal of public juſtice. This is a matter that deſerves ſome conſideration. It is a ſituation men, much wiſer than yourſelf, and dignified with more honorary diſtinctions, have experienced; it may be your unhappineſs to be thus circumſtanced. At this awful moment, when deprived of the power of dictating, you will be accuſed—of having proſcribed three millions of people unheard—of having introduced a mode of governing unconſtitutional, and of a dangerous tendency—of having been the abettor of a civil war—of purſuing vindictive, irritating counſels, and compelling our gracious Sovereign, by practiſing upon his Parliaments, to adopt violent meaſures repugnant to his own benevolent feelings—you will be reminded of having weakened the ſtrength of this nation—of having not only ſtruck at the liberties of America, but at the liberty, the honor, and very exiſtence of the mother country—and it will be proved to your face, that you have been the chief inſtrument to prevent a ſpeedy end being put to a moſt unnatural conteſt. You may treat all this as ſuppoſitions, as mere conjectures; and I, for my part, wiſh Lord North may not be one example, in whom they will be verified. But that you may not ſay I am talking without book, or placing before you impoſſibilities, permit me to give your Lordſhip a ſtriking precedent. I will point out to you a great man, who was once under the ſame predicament in which you may chance to ſtand. Has Lord North heard the name of Strafford? Is he unacquainted with the articles of impeachment brought againſt that noble Earl? I will lay before you the ſubſtance of them, changing only, with your permiſſion, the name of Ireland for that of America. Among ſeveral allegations are the following:

I. That the ſaid Earl of Strafford treacherouſly endeavoured to ſubvert the fundamental laws and government of the realm of England; and inſtead thereof, to introduce an arbitrary and tyrannical government againſt law, which he had declared by counſels and actions; and by giving his Majeſty advice, by force of arms to compel his loyal ſubjects thereunto.

II. That he abuſed his power and authority, by countenancing and encouraging of Papiſts; that ſo by their help he might accompliſh his malicious and wicked deſigns.

III. That he endeavoured to ſtir up enmity and hoſtility between his Majeſty's ſubjects of England and thoſe of America.

IV. That the ſaid Earl wantonly deviſed and contrived, by force of arms, and in a warlike manner, to ſubdue the ſubjects of America, and to bring them under his tyrannical power and will.

V. That to preſerve himſelf from being queſtioned for theſe, and other traiterous courſes, he had by bribery, corruption, and undue means, ſtopped the mature deliberation of Parliament, and maintained continually an undue influence over all their proceedings. By which words, counſels, and actions, he has, contrary to his allegiance, laboured to alienate the hearts of the King's liege people from his Majeſty and his kingdoms; and for which they impeach him of high treaſon againſt our Sovereign Lord the King, his crown and dignity.

Theſe, my Lord, are awful mementos. As ſuch they have been recorded, in order to caution tyrannical miniſters againſt a wanton abuſe of power. May the recital of them excite in you a ſerious examination of your political offences committed againſt your country. Theſe have a frightful aſpect; they are amenable at the bar of God; and they will leave you, in the eye of poſterity, a melancholy example of human frailty, folly, and temerity.

HYSTASPES.

CHARLESTOWN *(South-Carolina) June 6.*

A military ſpirit pervades all ranks of people here at preſent. Several new companies are now forming; and, we hear, more are in contemplation. The militia companies, hitherto no ways remarkable for adroitneſs in their evolutions, ſeem to vie with each other in perfecting themſelves in the manual exerciſe.

June 13. One regiment of horſe and two of foot are immediately to be raiſed by order of the Provincial Congreſs; the militia will very ſhortly be on a moſt reſpectable footing; and ſuch is the ardour for perfection in martial diſcipline, that many gentlemen of the firſt conſequence in this town, as well as the commonalty, regularly turn out to drill both morning and evening; even the boys form themſelves into companies, and are really expert in military manœuvres.

WATERTOWN, *June* 19.

Wedneſday laſt General Gage iſſued a proclamation, requiring all perſons in the town of Boſton who were poſſeſſed of ſpiritous liquors, or molaſſes deſigned to be made into rum, to make return of the quantity they poſſeſs, on or before Saturday laſt, on penalty of its being taken [*ſeized*] for his Majeſty's ſervice. [*This is another fetch for plunder*]

We hear that one Porter, an attorney of Salem, was lately detected at Cohoſs, in conveying a letter from T. Gage to Governor Charlton of Quebec, requiring his very good friends, the Catholics, may be forthwith ſent to aſſiſt him in cutting the throats of all *Heretics*. The letter was found between the ſoles of his ſhoe. Porter, in attempting to eſcape, was ſhot through the back, and expired inſtantly.

WORCESTER, *June* 21.

A correſpondent has favoured us with the following account of the battle near Charleſtown, viz. "The reinforcement both of horſe and foot being arrived at Boſton, and our army having good intelligence that General Gage was about to take poſſeſſion of the advantageous poſts near Charleſtown, and Dorcheſter-Point, the Committee of Safety adviſed, that our troops ſhould prepoſſeſs them if poſſible; accordingly on Friday evening, the 16th inſtant, this was effected; and before daylight on Saturday morning, their lines of circumvallation, on a ſmall hill ſouth of Bunker's hill in Charleſtown, was in great forwardneſs. At this time the Lively man of war began to fire upon them. A number of our enemy's ſhips, tenders and ſcows, or floating batteries, ſoon came up, from all which the firing was general by twelve o'clock. About two the enemy began to land at a point that leads out towards Noddle's iſland, and immediately marched up to our intrenchments, from which they were twice repulſed with great loſs, but the third time they forced them. Our forces, which were in the lines, as well as thoſe ſent for their relief, were annoyed on all ſides by balls and bombs from Cops-Hill, the ſhips, ſcows, &c. At this time the buildings in Charleſtown appeared in flames in almoſt every quarter, ſuppoſed to be kindled by hot balls. Though this ſcene was horrible, and altogether new to moſt of our men; yet many ſtood and received wounds, by ſwords and bay nets before they quitted their lines. The number of killed and wounded on our ſide is not yet known. Our men are in high ſpirits.

The number of regulars that were engaged is ſuppoſed to be between two and three thouſand.

NEWPORT, *June* 19.

On Thurſday laſt, as one of the packets which had been piratically ſeized and detained by Captain Wallace, was cruizing as a tender, in the Naraganſet-Bay, in queſt of plunder, as uſual, ſhe ſpoke with an armed ſloop, fitted out by the colony for the protection of its trade, whoſe commander not anſwering in a tone ſufficiently ſubmiſſive, was fired upon by the tender; the compliment was returned with ſuch effect as to put the pirates into ſome confuſion, and they endeavoured to make off, but were prevented by an armed packet boat, in the ſervice of the colony, that had by this time come up; the pirates finding they could not eſcape, ran the veſſel aſhore on Connanicut, and went off with much precipitation. The firing on both ſides continued ſome minutes, though none of our people was hurt, and but one of the pirates wounded. On board the packet retaken were found eight ſwivels, ſeventeen ſtands of arms, a number of piſtols, cutlaſſes, cartouch-boxes, &c.

NEW-YORK, *June* 29.

Whereas it has been reported, that goods were imported in the packet to this place contrary to the aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs.—The Committee having made proper inquiry, do certify to the public, that Henry Jeffreys, commander of the Lord Hyde Packet, has given full ſatisfaction, that no goods have been imported in his veſſel this voyage, either on his own account, or the account of any other perſon whatever.

Yeſterday Major Gen. Wooſter arrived, with the Connecticut troops under his command.

The ADDRESS *of the* PROVINCIAL CONGRESS *of the Colony of* NEW-YORK.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Generaliſſimo of all the forces raiſed, and to be raiſed in the Confederated Colonies of America.

"*May it pleaſe your Excellency,*

"At a time when the moſt loyal of his Majeſty's ſubjects, from a regard to the laws and conſtitution by which he ſits on the throne, feel themſelves reduced to the unhappy neceſſity of taking up arms, to defend their deareſt rights and privileges; while we deplore the calamities of this divided empire, we rejoice in the appointment of a gentleman, from whoſe abilities and virtue we are taught to expect both ſecurity and peace.

Confiding in you, Sir, and in the worthy Generals, immediately under your command, we have the moſt flattering hopes of ſucceſs, in the glorious ſtruggle for American Liberty, and the fulleſt aſſurances that whenever this important conteſt ſhall be decided, by that fondeſt wiſh of each American ſoul, an accommodation with our Mother Country, you will cheerfully reſign the important depoſit, committed into your hands, and re-aſſume the character of our worthieſt citizen.

By order,

P. V. B. LIVINGSTON, *Preſident.*

June 26th, 1775.

His EXCELLENCY's Anſwer.

"*Gentlemen,*

"At the ſame time that with you I deplore the unhappy neceſſity of ſuch an appointment, as that with which I am now honoured, I cannot but feel ſentiments of the higheſt gratitude for this affecting inſtance of diſtinction and regard.

May your warmeſt wiſhes be realized in the ſucceſs of America, at this important and intereſting period; and be aſſured, that every exertion of my worthy colleagues and myſelf will be equally extended to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and harmony between the mother country and theſe colonies. As to the fatal, but neceſſary operations of war——when we aſſumed the ſoldier, we did not lay aſide the citizen, and we ſhall moſt ſincerely rejoice with you, in that happy hour, when the eſtabliſhment of American liberty, on the moſt firm and ſolid foundations, ſhall enable us to return to our private ſtations, in the boſom of a free, peaceful, and happy country.

G. WASHINGTON.

June 26th, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 1.

Yeſterday the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this province adjourned to Monday the eighteenth of September next.

A LETTER to Major General *David Wooſter*, Eſq; at Greenwich.

SIR, *Fairfield, June* 25, 1775, 12 *o'clock.*

"*Capt. Jonathan Maltre, who went expreſs from here laſt Sabbath, has this day returned from Watertown, which place he left laſt Thurſday at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the intelligence brought by him being ſo direct, I thought it my duty to forward it to you, which is as follows,* viz.

Copy of a LETTER from Mr. *Iſaac Lathrop*, one of the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS at Watertown.

Watertown, June 22, 1775.

"Before this reaches you, you will doubtleſs hear of the engagement of laſt Saturday, between our troops and thoſe of the army at Boſton, but leſt you ſhould not be well informed, I will now undertake to give you as regular an account as can at preſent be obtained. Laſt Friday evening, a detachment from the camp at Cambridge marched to Charleſtown, and there took poſſeſſion of Breeds-Hill, about half a mile from the ferry; their intrenching tools not coming up in ſeaſon, it was twelve o'clock before they began their works; as ſoon as daylight appeared they were diſcovered from Boſton, when the men of war at the ferry, the battery from Cops-Hill, and the floating batteries, kept up a continual cannonading and bombarding, which fortunately did but little execution, although our intrenchments were very far from being compleated; this continued till about two o'clock, when a large army of between four and five thouſand men (as we ſince hear from Boſton) under the command of General Howe, landed on the back of the hill, and marched up with great ſeeming reſolution towards our lines; our men reſerved their fire till the enemy had advanced very near, when a general engagement enſued; the fire from our lines was ſo exceſſive heavy, and made ſuch a terrible ſlaughter as obliged the enemy twice to give way, although many of their officers ſtood in the rear with their ſwords pointed at their backs ready to run them through. Our men kept up a continual blaze upon them for about an hour, with ſuch execution as is ſcarce credible. The enemy then came on the flanks, marched up and forced their way over the ramparts, with fixed bayonets, cutlaſſes, and hand grenades, which obliged our little brave army, conſiſting only of about fifteen hundred men at moſt, to retreat.

The town of Charleſtown was fired in various parts during the action, and is now conſumed to a wretched heap of rubbiſh. I kept my ground at Watertown; but what with the thundering of cannon and ſmall arms, the conflagration of Charleſtown, the waggons and horſe-litters with the wounded men coming to the hoſpital in this town, and the ſtreaming of expreſſes to and fro, exhibited ſuch an awful ſcene, as I pray God Almighty I may never again behold. The brave and worthy Doctor WARREN was killed, ſtripped, and buried within the intrenchment. Our number killed is not yet known; but, by the beſt account I can obtain, it will not much

exceed fifty, and the wounded ſhort of one hundred. Several credible perſons have ſince made their eſcape by water from Boſton, ſome of whom I well know. The lateſt out ſays, that upwards of fourteen hundred of the enemy were killed and wounded, with eighty-four officers; and twenty-eight of our men were made priſoners, and the enemy had buried forty-one of our dead. All agree that the loſs of the enemy, in killed and wounded, is more than one thouſand.

General Howe ſays, you may talk of your Mindens, and Fontenoys, &c. but he never ſaw, nor heard of ſuch a carnage in ſo ſhort a time. All the ſurgeons in the army, with what they could get in Boſton, were not ſufficient to dreſs the wounded. Although they were twenty-four hours night and day in removing them from Charleſtown, with the aſſiſtance of many of the inhabitants of Boſton, whom they preſſed into the ſervice, many died in the ſtreets on their way to the hoſpital.

N. B. Dr. Mather had his whole furniture, with his library, plate, &c. conſumed in the fire at Charleſtown. I have employed Mr. Samuel Penfield to go with this. If you think it proper to forward this account to New-York, he will be ready to ſerve you. You will excuſe my ſending it open, as I think it is beſt for every one to know with what bravery our men have acted, and how God in his providence ſeems to appear for us. Mr. Penfield will alſo hand you a paper from Cambridge which contains ſome particulars.

I am, in the utmoſt haſte, Sir, your Friend and humble Servant,
THADDEUS BURR.

The Whigs and Toriss at Georgia are diſputing with each other, and Governor Wright is much alarmed for his ſafety. It is ſaid the officers of the grenadiers company in that col ny, on receiving ſome orders from the Governor, poſitively refuſed to pay any attention thereto, threw down their commiſſions, and declared they would fight in defence of their liberties.

Laſt evening arrived here the troop of LIGHTHORSE, belonging to this city, after eſcorting Generals Waſhington, Lee, and Schuyler, to New-Rochel (about twenty-five miles beyond New-York) upon their way to the American camp at Cambridge.

From a New-York paper we learn, that three men of war and ſixteen ſail of tranſports, with Britiſh troops on board, are now lying at Sandy-hook; theſe are part of the troops which at their embarkation were deſtined for New-York. Since their arrival here, we are told General Gage has ordered them to Boſton; but if ſo, we know not why their departure is delayed. Some ſuppoſe that General Haldimand, who arrived about a week ago, came here to take the command of theſe troops. We are told they are unwilling to go to Boſton.

Three or four Hundred WHARF LOGS are wanted.

ANY Perſons having ſuch to diſpoſe of, may be informed of a Purchaſer, by applying to
MATTHEW CLARKSON, or
EDWARD BONSALL.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1775

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM off the Commons, on the nineteenth inſtant, a dark roan HORSE, about fourteen hands high, ſhod before, has no mark or br nd, a full main, part of which inclines to the near ſide, he p ces ſlow, and trots well. If he is examined, it may be ſeen he has three feathers on his forehead, in the ſhape of a heart, but the ſame colour of his face; it is thought his breaſt has ſome white on it by reaſon of gal's with Dutch gears. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, if ſtrayed, ſhall have a DOLLAR, and if ſtolen FOUR DOLLARS reward for horſe and thief, paid by JOHN BROWN, joiner, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

JAMES BUTLAND,

FRINGE and LACE MAKER, in Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine ſtreets, makes and ſells, wholeſale and retail, the following articles, on the moſt reaſonable terms, viz.

COACHMAKERS laces and fringes of all kinds, either of ſilk or worſted, figured or plain, with glaſs ſtrings, holders, roſes, bearers, French nailing, and every other article proper for trimming carriages; upholders laces and fringes of all ſorts, with toſſels, made to any pattern or colour; gentlemens coats of arms, and footmens liveries made to any pattern; ladies trimmings for ſacks or gowns, made to any pattern; hatters trimmings of all ſorts, and a great many other articles in the fancy way, &c.

N. B. Any ſhopkeeper or others, that have any gold or ſilver lace or vellum that is unfaſhionable and not fit for ſale, may have it taken to pieces and made into fringe; or having any gold or ſilver threads, tambour or fleazies of any ſort, may have it made into lace or fringe to any pattern, on reaſonable terms, and at a ſhort notice; or having any of the above to ſell, may hear of a purchaſer by applying as above.

A GOOD COACHMAN, that wants employ, may hear of a place by applying to the printer hereof.

A BLACKSMITH wanted to go to South-Carolina.

A Sober induſtrious man, that underſtands country work, ſuch as ploughs, making cart tire and iron work for ſaw-mills, will have good wages, and conſiderable encouragement. For farther particulars inquire of the ſubſcriber in Church-Alley.

THOMAS SHUTE.

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dark brown HORSE, near fifteen hands high, five Years old, paces and trots, has been uſed to a Chair, and is well made for a Draught Horſe. Inquire of William Brown, at the Leopard, the upper End of Arch-Street.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Published THREE Times a Week; on *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1775. [Num. 70.

By the ship Nancy, *Captain* Robeſon, *from* London, *arrived here, and the Captains* Holland, Watſon, *and* Loring *from* London, *arrived at* New-York, *we have the following advices, viz.*

HAMBURGH, *April* 28.

THE extraordinary movements making for ſome time paſt in the cabinets of many of the powers of Europe, make our politicians conjecture that we are at the eve of ſeeing ſome great events come to light.

FRANKFORT, *April* 29. We know not what to think of certain advices, which have ſpread in ſeveral public newspapers, concerning the diſpoſitions of ſeveral powers; and by the augmentation making in the troops, one would imagine we were at the eve of a war. Some advices announce, that in the dominions of a certain great Prince, one might obſerve a kind of hidden activity, which has ever been the forerunner of ſome great events.

WEZEL, *May* 1. A camp will ſoon be formed near this town, conſiſting of 50,000 men, and the King is expected there. It is alſo ſaid, that conſiderable magazines are to be eſtabliſhed in this neighbourhood. The levies go on ſucceſsfully in his Majeſty's dominions. In general, every thing ſeems in a ferment, as was the caſe before, when important affairs were in agitation. We alſo learn, that 12,000 of the Elector Palatine's troops are to be aſſembled at the ſame time near Duſſeldorff.

AMSTERDAM, *May* 4. If we may credit foreign intelligence, great changes will take place very ſoon in Europe. Letters from Paris aſſure, that orders have been ſent to Breſt to fit out ſeventeen ſhips of war with the utmoſt diligence, which gives room to many conjectures These letters add, that ſome people are of opinion, that this ſquadron is to join the Spaniſh fleet, which conſiſts of the ſame number of ſhips, and then ſteer in conſort towards America. Others, on the contrary, ſuppoſe that this armament has no other object but to guard againſt the great preparations making by Great-Britain to ſubdue her Colonies.

LONDON, *May* 4.

The late bill for tolerating the free importation of rape ſeed from Ireland is very pleaſing to the Iriſh, as no meaſure adopted in England in reſpect to Ireland (except the bounty on linens) promiſes ſo much real advantage to that kingdom, as it is found by experience no culture ſo proper for reclaiming mountain or bog land; and they have had hitherto no market for their ſeed, as the great duty paid in this kingdom (more than five guineas per ton) made it next to a prohibition.

Thomas Stradling, who has been one of the Iſlington watchmen for ſome years, informed an attorney a ſhort time ſince, that he was the heir at law to an eſtate in Wales of 15,000l. per annum, but that he had been kept out of it by a wealthy nobleman. The attorney, after having made proper inquiry into the truth of the ſtory, offered for a handſome premium to put Stradling in poſſeſſion; the terms were agreed on, and laſt Thurſday morning the watchman ſet off for Wales for that purpoſe.—Five and twenty years rent have been withheld from him ſince he had a legal right to the eſtates.

We are informed the fees of the Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, maſter-worker of the mint, ariſing from the late gold coinage, does not amount to leſs than twenty thouſand pounds.

May 6. On Saturday laſt a lady of true Amazonian ſpirit was taken before the Lord Mayor, on a charge of having bilked a couple of hackney coachmen. She ſlapped the officer's face who had her in cuſtody, and otherwiſe behaved in ſo audacious a manner, that the Lord Mayor was under the neceſſity of re-committing her to Wood-ſtreet compter.

That admirable moraliſt, Rochefoucault (ſays a correſpondent) has in one of his productions the following trite obſervation, which is not inapplicable to the preſent times: "God gave liberty to all, but impious men have depredated on the great bleſſing, and created a monſter to deſtroy that deareſt right of the human race."

A ſenſible author, who wrote about twenty years ago, attributes the frequent public executions which diſgrace this country to the following, among other cauſes:

1. The number of miſerable wretches about the ſtreets, who, merely from the want of ſome neceſſary employment, are a prey to every temptation.

2. The lamentable inequality between the crime of robbing a man of a few ſhillings on the highway, and the being hanged for it.

3. The profuſe encouragement given to thief-takers, who will never want the character of uſeful and good ſpirited men, from fellows but one degree above themſelves.

4. The weakneſs of an oath, from the familiarity of its being uſed in the moſt trivial caſes, and adminiſtered, on the moſt important occaſions, with ſo little ſolemnity.

In anſwer to our correſpondent of yeſterday, who deems the accounts of diſturbances in America fabulous, becauſe nothing has been ſaid of them in the Gazette, another correſpondent believes the account true—for that very reaſon.

A correſpondent obſerves, that in the moſt abſolute monarchies there always have been perſons who dared to ſpeak their ſentiments without reſerve, and dared even attack the immoralities which are generally the characteriſtics of courts. If liberty could fire the boſom of a perſon born a ſlave, how muſt it fire that of one who is born free. Take the following picture of a court from a French writer, and let an Engliſh one bluſh that it is too true a one, and that he dares not write ſo freely, without having his deſcription burnt by the common hangman, viz.

"Let us conſider what hiſtorians of all ages have ſaid concerning the courts of monarchs; let us recollect the converſations and ſentiments of people of all countries, in reſpect to the wretched characters of courtiers, and we ſhall find that theſe are not mere airy ſpeculations, but things confirmed by a ſad and melancholy experience. Ambition joined to idle-

neſs, and baſeneſs to pride, a deſire of obtaining riches without labour, an averſion to truth, flattery, treaſon, perfidy, violation of engagements, contempt of civil duties, fear of the Prince's virtue, hope from his weakneſs, but above all, a perpetual ridicule caſt upon virtue, are, I think, the characteriſtics by which moſt courtiers, in all ages and countries, have been conſtantly diſtinguiſhed. Now it is exceeding difficult for the leading men of a nation to be knaves, and for the inferior ſort of people to be honeſt; for the former to be cheats, and for the latter to reſt ſatisfied to be only dupes."

Monteſquieu, book. iii. chap. v.

May 8. It is certain, that the Spaniards are arming for war. And it is as certain, that our want of ſailors is ſuch, that even our guardſhips are fifty men deficient in their complement.

Advice is ſaid to have been received that Colonel Hancock and an officer in the regulars at Boſton had fought a duel, wherein the latter was dangerouſly wounded.

Naval armaments are fitting out with the greateſt expedition in the ſeveral ports of Spain. A peace having been concluded with the Moors, it is difficult to pronounce as to the deſtination of theſe armaments.

In a private letter from Holland, by the laſt mail, is the following paſſage: From all the manœuvres of the King of Pruſſia our politicians prognoſticate that ſome unexpected expedition will ſhortly take place, which will embroil moſt of the powers of Europe in a war, and which, in all probability, will prove fatal to England.

Several regiments are on their march from Madrid to the Spaniſh ports, where they are to embark on ſome ſecret expedition.

The Commiſſary General of France hath received orders to obtain the moſt accurate accounts of the quantity of gunpowder and ſaltpetre now in that kingdom.

An offer has been made by an aſſociation of perſons to furniſh the French monarch with gunpowder gratis.

A thorough inſpection into the different arſenals of France will ſpeedily take place.

From France we learn, that the Comptroller General of the finances hath propoſed a plan for an univerſal regiſter of the lands throughout the kingdom. The hint is ſaid to have been taken from our doomſday book.

We are told that on Tueſday an expreſs arrived, which brought an account that ſeven ſail of Spaniſh men of war of the line, and two frigates, were arrived at Old Gibraltar, which belongs to the Spaniards, and is within gun ſhot of Gibraltar. They are all clean ſhips, completely manned, have a number of troops on board, and give out they are going on an expedition againſt the Moors.

May 9. If the news be true, ſays a correſpondent, that one thouſand Americans have been ſlain in an action in which ſix hundred of the Britiſh troops have likewiſe periſhed, we want but a few more ſuch battles to convince every rational man of the impoſſibility of conquering America by arms. In that wide extended continent a thouſand will probably be born for every thouſand that is killed, while we may continue to ſend freſh troops till this kingdom is left defenceleſs.

May 10. The report of a Spaniſh war gains ground amongſt the moſt intelligent kind of people ſo much, that it is thought not all the conceſſions of the Falkland Iſland miniſters will be able to prevent it.

The ableſt and wiſeſt of our miniſters uniformly drew the chief part of their information, reſpecting the commerce of this country, from the principal merchants and traders, and governed their conduct accordingly. Lord North, however, thinks otherwiſe; for though the American and Weſt-Indian merchants, together with all the traders concerned in both branches, not two months ago, deſcribed before the Houſe of Commons the various impediments with which their commerce was clogged, to the ruin of many thouſand families, yet this noble Lord forgot this circumſtance ſo entirely on the late opening of the budget, that he drew the moſt flouriſhing picture imaginable, not only of our commerce, but of all the other great dependencies of government.

It has been very often mentioned that ſome of the neighbouring powers of Switzerland betrayed an intention of ſharing it among themſelves. This was looked upon only in a ſpeculative and not a real light, as it was thought that the partition of Poland gave riſe to ſuch a ſuggeſtion. However, authentic letters from Bern ſay that this very upright and philanthropic project would have taken place if France had conſented to it; for the Emperor and the King of Sardinia had already concluded a treaty for that charitable purpoſe, but they have laid it by for the preſent, having been told by France it was not her intereſt it ſhould happen. The Berners, to ſhew how much they care for the Auſtrian and Savoyard's kind intentions, have cauſed that truly chriſtian treaty to be printed both in the German and French languages, and to be poſted up in their bath-haus (council-houſes) for the inſpection of the public; and they ſeem not in the leaſt afraid to ſay that they are ready to receive them whenever they ſhall think fit to put their precious ſcheme into execution.

By a letter from Florence we learn that the ſituation of the Pretender is truly deplorable. His finances are limited almoſt to poverty, and the Cardinal York, being a bigot of the firſt enthuſiaſm, ſquanders his eccleſiaſtical revenues upon the trumperies of the church, without adminiſtering much to the wants of his brother. Thus circumſtanced, the Pretender is little more than able to keep a carriage; and on this carriage he is not allowed any enſign armorial. He is exceedingly corpulent, owing to a total diſuſe of exerciſe; and his face is remarkably carbuncled, from an exceſſive indulgence of the bottle, to which he conſtantly flies as a refuge from reflection.

A few days ſince an officer of the cuſtoms ſtopped a lady's carriage in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet to ſearch her hair, when he found concealed in her roll a large quantity of foreign lace, which he ſeized. It is thought this new mode of ſmuggling has been practiſed with great ſucceſs, but by the above diſcovery the ladies heads will be often ſubject to an examination, which will diſcommode the economy of their hair. If this fact ſhould induce the fair ſex to cover their heads to a moderate ſtandard, it will be a full proof that the Cuſtom-houſe officers are an uſeful body of men.

This morning, a perſon well known in the ſporting world by the name of Captain, will be examined at the public office in Bow-ſtreet for feloniouſly perſonating a tradeſman before a judge, to whom he went to juſtify bail in a proceſs which had been ſerved upon himſelf.

One of the ableſt politicians of the laſt century, ſpeaking of monarchical government, ſays "A weak Prince uſes his ſervants as he does his coin; he ſtamps on them what value he thinks proper, and the commonalty receive them according to their currency, and not according to their intrinſic worth."

It is calculated that the King of Pruſſia has at this time in Pruſſia, Sileſia, and Pomerania, not leſs than 60,000 effective men, who could be brought into the field on the ſhorteſt warning. And what might not be expected from ſo formidable an army, if the foll wing character of its commander be true, as given ſome years ſince by Mr. Mitchell: "Such

intrepidity beams from his eye as ſtrikes the boldeſt ſoldier with an awful terror."

Authentic letters from Berlin mention that the King of Pruſſia is ſo buſy in his private cloſet, that he hardly takes time to eat his meals at the uſual hours. They add, that every circumſtance at their court ſtrengthens the ſuſpicion of an approaching war.

On Monday night a meſſenger arrived at the Secretary of State's office from the Secretary to the Engliſh Embaſſy at France, who brought an account of great diſturbances having happened at Dunkirk, on account of the dearneſs of grain, &c. which was immediately forwarded to his Majeſty at Kew.

May 11. Yeſterday Lord Camden gave notice, in the Houſe of Lords, that he ſhould make a motion on Wedneſday next, in conſequence of a petition from the ſettlers of Quebec againſt the late act for regulating the government of Quebec, and deſired the Lords might be ſummoned accordingly.

Every friend to the true intereſts of his country, and whoſe humanity is not confined to particular objects, muſt dread the expected news of a battle in America. In a victory over a natural enemy, if a thouſand of the vanquiſhed drop by the ſword, we feel for them with only a common Chriſtian commiſeration; but to read a formal "liſt of the killed and wounded" of our fellow ſubjects, effected by the caprice of a wicked miniſtry, muſt be piercing to ſuch who have liberal and humane ſentiments.

Though the American ſoldiery perhaps may not be ſo regularly diſciplined as the King's troops, yet it muſt be conſidered that there is a very material difference between a man who fights for his natural liberty, and the man who only fights becauſe he is paid for it. The former defends himſelf in a juſt cauſe; the latter is a mere dupe of power; the former is animated by the zeal of his attachments to the public weal; the latter has no attachments at all, except to his pay for ſlaughter and bloodſhed.

The late Duke of Newcaſtle ſcrupled not to acknowledge Colonel Waſhington and Major Rogers "two of the braveſt and moſt experienced officers in the King's ſervice." The Colonel is now in his own ſervice; and if he could fight ſo courageouſly for the King, there is no doubt of his diſplaying a redoubled valour for himſelf.

They write from Guernſey, three French men of war, with upward of thirty ſail of veſſels under convoy, paſſed by that iſland the fourth inſtant, about eight o'clock in the evening, and that they were not all out of ſight the next morning at day-break.

By the mail from Flanders, the ſailing of the Spaniſh fleet from Ferrol is confirmed.

May 15. It is now believed that Spain will take the lead in breaking peace with Great-Britain, from which France will derive two advantages; firſt, by ſhewing the neceſſity of fulfilling her engagements with Spain; ſecondly, by uniting the ſeveral diſcordant intereſts in the court and cabinet in one great principle, that of ſetting limits to the dangerous growing power of Great-Britain, and interrupting and chaſtiſing her for the inſolent claim of dominion they pretend ſhe at preſent exerciſes over the whole commercial world.

On Saturday evening ſome diſpatches were received at Lord Dartmouth's office from General Gage at Boſton, brought by a ſhip arrived at Briſtol from that place, after a quick paſſage, which were forwarded to his Majeſty.

The Spaniſh miniſtry have given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances to the Britiſh Ambaſſador at Madrid, that the armament now fitting out in the different ports of Spain, "is not intended to act againſt Great-Britain or her colonies."

A correſpondent, on whoſe authority we can rely, informs us, that the deſtination of the Spaniſh ſquadron has at length been diſcovered. It is intended to rendezvous at Cadiz, and to ſail from thence directly from the Rio de Janeiro in South America, where the Spaniards and Portugueſe have been at war for ſeveral years, and the latter have generally had the ſuperiority.

Thurſday night an expreſs arrived with the news of the death of the Queen of Denmark, on the 11th inſtant, at Zell, of a fever, aged twenty-three years and ten months; ſhe was born the twenty-ſecond of July 1751.

May 20. At five o'clock Mr. Burke brought up and preſented a Remonſtrance and Repreſentation from the Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York, the main purport of which is directed againſt the propriety of taxing the American Colonies in the Britiſh Parliament. As ſoon as the Remonſtrance was read by the Clerk, Mr. Burke moved that the ſame be referred to a Committee, and Lord North moved an amendment. A debate now enſued, which continued, till after ſeven o'clock, when the queſtion being put on the amendment, the Houſe divided, Ayes 186, Noes 67.

Upon which a ſhort Debate enſued, and the principal Speakers were, for the Amendment, Lord North, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Jenkinſon, Mr. Ambrey and Mr. Thomas Walpole; againſt it, Mr. Cruger, Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. C. Fox, Mr. Burke, Governor Johnſon and Serjeant Adair.

Mr. Burke introduced the Buſineſs in a ſhort and pathetic ſpeech, and was anſwered by Lord North in a very plauſible manner; to which Mr. Cruger replied with much ſpirit and eloquence; and the debates upon the whole were very intereſting and entertaining.

The following was the amendment propoſed by Lord North on Monday laſt, on the Repreſentation and Remonſtrance from New-York, preſented to the Houſe by Mr. Burke:——As ſoon as the Act of the 6th of George III. was called for and a clauſe read, it was moved, after the word Remonſtrance to inſert, "In which the ſaid Aſſembly claim to themſelves rights derogatory to and inconſiſtent with, the legiſlative authority of Parliament, as declared by the ſaid Act."

HOUSE of LORDS, *May* 19.

The Duke of Mancheſter preſented a paper intitled A MEMORIAL from the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY of NEW-YORK, and moved that it might be read. A matter of order was now ſtarted, whether it would be regular to receive the ſaid memorial, as his Grace had not ſtated the contents, and declined to do ſo farther than reading the title and the prayer, deſiring the repeal of certain Acts of Parliament, and praying redreſs. Lords Townſhend, Buckinghnm, and Denbigh objected to it on ſeveral other grounds, particularly to the very title MEMORIAL, which they contended was improper, expreſſive of diſreſpect towards the Houſe, and a diſclaiming of its legiſlative authority. Lord Sandwich ſpoke fully to regularity and mode of proceeding, by adding after the word "MEMORIAL," the contents whereof having not been opened. The Duke of Richmond differed as to the point of fact; for he inſiſted, that part at leaſt of the contents had been opened, and moved an amendment to the laſt amendment, by adding the concluding words of the memorial, which had been read by the Duke of Mancheſter. This gave another turn to the debate, and Lord Gower inſiſted, as his Grace had refuſed, though often preſſed to make known the contents, his Lordſhip moved another amendment to the queſtion ſo amended. The debate now took entirely another turn; and a warm debate aroſe about the manner of getting rid of the ſeveral amendments, and coming back to the main queſtion, that the ſaid memorial be now read, in which the Lords Mansfield,

Camden, Shelburne, Weymouth, Dudley, Dartmouth. and Marchmont, ſpoke. At length, after four hours and a half continual altercation, doubt and uncertainty, the queſtion was put on the motion, as amended by Lord Sandwich, which was carried in the negative without a diviſion; and the queſtion on the original motion, "that ſaid memorial be now read," being put, there appeared— Contents 19— Proxies 6 ——Non-Contents 60— Proxies 10— So the MEMORIAL was rejected by a majority of almoſt three to one.

Yeſterday a petition from the Proteſtant inhabitants of Quebec was preſented to the Houſe of Commons by Sir George Saville. This occaſioned a warm debate, in which Sir George Saville, Sir William Meredith, Lord North, Mr. Fox, Mr. Adam Drummond, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Turner, Colonel Barre, and Mr. Burke, were ſpeakers. At half after ten the queſtion (which during the courſe of the debates had been frequently called for) was put, when the Houſe divided; the numbers were, for the motion 86, againſt it 174.

May 23. It is ſaid that on Thurſday his Majeſty will go to the Houſe of Peers, and cloſe the preſent ſeſſion with a ſpeech from the Throne.

The want of corn is ſo great all over France, that the King has iſſued an edict, allowing to all veſſels as well French as foreigners, that ſhall arrive with foreign corn in any French ports, from the fifteenth inſt. to the firſt of Auguſt enſuing, a premium of eighteen ſols for every quintal of wheat, and twelve ſols for every quintal of rye, and all ſuch ſhips are to be exempt from paying any duty of freight, or any other ſort, in any French port during the above period. The above bounty to be immediately paid by the King's officers in the reſpective ports in that kingdom.

The Grace, M'Cauſland, from Philadelphia, is arrived at Dover; and the Riſing Sun, Salter, from South-Carolina, at Cowes.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 4.

Laſt Friday ſailed from Sandy-Hook for Boſton, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip of war the Nautilus, nine tranſports with troops, being the ſecond embarkation from Cork, and are the 22d, 40th, 44th, and 45th regiments.

In ASSEMBLY, *June* 30, 1775.

The Houſe taking into conſideration that many of the good people of this province are conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms, do hereby earneſtly recommend to the *Aſſociators* for the DEFENCE of their COUNTRY, and others, that they bear a tender and brotherly regard towards this claſs of their fellow ſubjects and countrymen; and to theſe conſcientious people it is alſo recommended that they cheerfully aſſiſt, in proportion to their abilities, ſuch perſons as cannot ſpend both time and ſubſtance in the ſervice of their country, without great injury to themſelves and families.

Reſolved, That the ſum of twenty pounds be paid for every hundred weight of good merchantable SALTPETRE that ſhall be made and manufactured in this province, and delivered to the undermentioned Committee within the ſpace of three months from this time; and that the ſum of fifteen pounds be paid for every hundred weight of good merchantable SALTPETRE that ſhall be made and manufactured in this province, and delivered to the ſaid Committee within three months next following, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity.

COMMITTEE.

John Dickinſon, Michael Swoop, William Thomſon, George Gray, John Montgomery, Thomas Willing, Henry Wynkoop, Edward Biddle, Benjamin Franklin, Anthony Wayne, William Edmonds, Daniel Roberdeau, Benjamin Bartholomew, Bernard Dougherty, John Cadwalader, George Roſs, Samuel Hunter, Andrew Allen, Owen Biddle, Francis Johnſton, Richard Reiley, Samuel Morris, jun. Robert Morris, Thomas Wharton, jun. Robert White.

Extract from the Journals,

CHARLES MOORE, Clk. of Aſſembly.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *July* 3, 1775.

The Committee of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia having undertaken to erect a SALT PETRE manufactory, and having appointed Meſſrs. Owen Biddle, George Clymer, John Allen, James Meaſe, Lambert Cadwalader, and Doctor Benjamin Ruſh to ſuperintend the ſame, they do earneſtly requeſt the inhabitants of the province in general, and of this city and liberties in particular, to furniſh them with all ſuch materials and aſſiſtance as they may require, to enable them to carry the ſaid important and neceſſary Manufactory into execution, with as much expedition as poſſible.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN BENEZET, Aſſiſtant Secretary.

WILLIAM SMITH, BROKER, near the London Coffee-Houſe, has for ſale,

A Quantity of MACKAREL and LONG ISLAND FLAX, a few pipes of excellent MADEIRA WINE fit for immediate uſe, CONIAC and SPANISH BRANDY, a quantity of FRENCH INDIGO, fifty tierces of RICE, a parcel of good COFFEE, JAMAICA SPIRITS, WEST INDIA RUM, and a few caſks of SUGAR.

WANTED,

TWO OSTLERS. None need apply but thoſe who underſtand their buſineſs, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

A Journeyman STOCKING WEAVER, who underſtands his buſineſs, and is ſober, is wanted to go to Virginia. Inquire of the printer.

ABSENTED himſelf the twenty-fourth Inſtant, an Apprentice LAD, named William Akin, born in this city, by Trade a Shoemaker, about ſeventeen Years of age, five Feet five Inches high, ſlim made, long black Hair, ſometimes tied behind. He had on, when he went away, a light coloured broad Cloth Coat and Jacket, a Pair of light coloured coarſe Cloth Breeches, a check Shirt, a Pair of Ruſſia Sheeting Trouſers, Worſted Stockings, and a Pair of Pumps. Whoever takes up ſaid Apprentice, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Philad. June 27, 1775. *

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The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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Vol. I.] THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1775. [Num. 71.

The following is a copy of a letter from General LEE *to General* BURGOYNE, *upon the arrival of the latter in* BOSTON.

MY DEAR SIR, *Philadelphia, June* 7, 1775.

WE have had twenty different accounts of your arrival at B ſton, which have been regularly contradicted the next morning; but as I now find it certain that you are arrived, I ſhall not delay a ſingle inſtant addreſſing myſelf to you. It is a duty I owe to the friendſhip I have long and ſincerely profeſſed for you; a friendſhip to which you have the ſtrongeſt claims from the firſt moments of our acquaintance. There is no man from whom I have received ſo many teſtimonies of eſteem and affection; there is no man, whoſe eſteem and affection could, in my opinion, have done me greater honour. I entreat and conjure you therefore, my dear Sir, to impute theſe lines not to a petulant itch of ſcribbling, but to the moſt unfeigned ſolicitude for the future tranquillity of your mind, and for your reputation. I ſincerely lament the infatuation of the times, when men of ſuch a ſtamp as Mr. Burgoyne and Mr. Howe can be ſeduced into ſo impious and nefarious a ſervice by the artifice of a wicked and inſidious Court and Cabinet. You, Sir, muſt be ſenſible that theſe epithets are not unjuſtly ſevere. You have yourſelf experienced the wickedneſs and treachery of this Court and Cabinet. You cannot but recollect their manœuvres in your own ſelect Committee, and the treatment yourſelf as Preſident received from theſe abandoned men. You cannot but recollect the black buſineſs of St. Vincents, by an oppoſition to which you acquired the higheſt and moſt deſerved honour. I ſhall not trouble you with my opinion of the right of taxing America without her own conſent, as I am afraid, from what I have ſeen of your ſpeeches, that you have already formed your creed on this article; but I will boldly affirm, had this right been eſtabliſhed by a thouſand ſtatutes, had America admitted it from time immemorial, it would be the duty of every good Engliſhman to exert his utmoſt to diveſt Parliament of this right, as it muſt inevitably work the ſubverſion of the whole empire. The malady under which the ſtate labours is indiſputably derived from the inadequate repreſentation of the ſubject, and the vaſt pecuniary influence of the crown. To add to this pecuniary influence and incompetency of repreſentation, is to inſure and precipitate our deſtruction. To wiſh any addition can ſcarcely enter the heart of a citizen, who has the leaſt ſpark of public virtue, and who is at the ſame time capable of ſeeing conſequences the moſt immediate. I appeal, Sir, to your own conſcience, to your experience and knowledge of our Court and Parliament; and I requeſt you to lay your hand upon your heart, and then anſwer with your uſual integrity and frankneſs, whether, on the ſuppoſition America ſhould be abject enough to ſubmit to the terms impoſed, you think a ſingle guinea raiſed upon her would be applied to the purpoſe (as it is oſtentatiouſly held out to deceive the people at home) of eaſing the Mother Country? Or whether you are not convinced that the whole they could extract would be applied ſolely to heap up ſtill farther the enormous fund for corruption, which the crown already poſſeſſes, and of which a moſt diabolical uſe is made. On theſe principles I ſay, Sir, every good Engliſhman, abſtracted of all regard for America, muſt oppoſe her being taxed by the Britiſh Parliament; for my own part, I am convinced that no argument (not totally abhorrent from the ſpirit of liberty and the Britiſh conſtitution) can be produced in ſupport of this right. But it would be impertinent to trouble you upon a ſubject which has been ſo amply, and in my opinion ſo fully diſcuſſed. I find by a ſpeech given as your's in the public papers, that it was by the King's poſitive command you embarked in this ſervice. I am ſomewhat pleaſed that it is not an office of your own ſeeking, though, at the ſame time, I muſt confeſs that it is very alarming to every virtuous citizen, when he ſees men of ſenſe and integrity (becauſe of a certain profeſſion) lay it down as a rule implicitly to obey the mandates of a Court be they ever ſo flagitious. It furniſhes, in my opinion, the beſt arguments for the total reduction of the army. But I am running into a tedious eſſay, whereas I ought to confine myſelf to the main deſign and purpoſe of this letter, which is to guard you and your colleagues from thoſe prejudices which the ſame miſcreants, who have infatuated General Gage and ſtill ſurround him, will labour to inſtil into you againſt a brave, loyal and moſt deſerving people. The avenues of truth will be ſhut up to you. I aſſert, Sir, that even General Gage will deceive you as he has deceived himſelf; I do not ſay he will do it deſignedly. I do not think him capable; but his mind is ſo totally poiſoned, and his underſtanding ſo totally blinded by the ſociety of fools and knaves, that he no longer is capable of diſcerning facts as manifeſt as the noon day ſun. I aſſert, Sir, that he is ignorant, that he has from the beginning been conſummately ignorant of the principles, temper, diſpoſition and force of the colonies. I aſſert, Sir, that his letters to the miniſtry (at leaſt ſuch as the public have ſeen) are one continued tiſſue of miſrepreſentation, injuſtice and tortured inferences from miſtated facts. I affirm, Sir, that he has taken no pains to inform himſelf of the truth; that he has never converſed with a man who has had the courage or honeſty to tell him the truth. I am apprehenſive that you and your colleagues may fall into the ſame trap, and it is the apprehenſion that you may be inconſiderately hurried by the vigour and activity you poſſeſs, into meaſures which may be fatal to many innocent individuals, may hereafter wound your own feelings, and which cannot poſſibly ſerve the cauſe of thoſe who ſent you, that has prompted me to addreſs theſe lines to you. I moſt devoutly wiſh, that your induſtry, valour and military talents, may be reſerved for a more honorable and virtuous ſervice againſt the natural enemies of your country (to whom our court are ſo baſely complacent) and not be waſted in ineffectual attempts to reduce to the wretched ſtate of ſervitude, the moſt meritorious part of your fellow ſubjects. I ſay, Sir, that any attempts to accompliſh this purpoſe muſt be ineffectual. You cannot poſſibly ſucceed. No man is better acquainted with the ſtate of this continent than myſelf. I have ran through almoſt the whole colonies, from the North to the South, and from the South to the North. I have converſed with all or-

ders of men, from the firſt eſtated gentlemen to the loweſt planters and farmers, and can aſſure you, that the ſame ſpirit animates the whole. Not leſs than an hundred and fifty thouſand gentlemen, yeomen and farmers, are now in arms, determined to preſerve their liberties or periſh. As to the idea that the Americans are deficient in courage, it is too ridiculous and glaringly falſe to deſerve a ſerious refutation. I never could conceive upon what this notion was founded. I ſerved ſeveral campaigns in America the laſt war, and cannot recollect a ſingle inſtance of ill behaviour in the provincials, where the regulars acquitted themſelves well. Indeed we well remember ſome inſtances of the reverſe, particularly where Colonel Grant, (he who lately pledged himſelf for the general conduct and gallantry of America) ran away with a large body of his own regiment, and was ſaved from deſtruction by the valour of a few Virginians. Such prepoſterous arguments are only proper for the Rigby's and Sandwich's, from whoſe mouths never iſſued, and to whoſe breaſts truth and decency are utter ſtrangers. You will much oblige me in communicating this letter to General Howe, to whom I could wiſh it ſhould be conſidered in ſome meaſure addreſſed, as well as to yourſelf. Mr. Howe is a man for whom I have ever had the higheſt love and reverence. I have honored him for his connexions, but above all for his own admirable talents and good qualities. I have courted his acquaintance and friendſhip, not only as a pleaſure, but as an ornament; I flattered myſelf that I had obtained it.—Gracious God! Is it poſſible that Mr. Howe ſhould be prevailed upon to accept of ſuch an office! That the Brother of him to whoſe memory the much injured people of Boſton erected a monument, ſhould be employed as one of the inſtruments of their deſtruction!—But the faſhion of the times it ſeems is ſuch, as renders it impoſſible that he ſhould avoid it. The commands of our moſt gracious Sovereign are to cancel all moral obligations, to ſanctify every action, even thoſe that the ſatrap of an eaſtern deſpot would ſtart at.—I ſhall now beg leave to ſay a few words with reſpect to myſelf and the part I act.—I was bred up from my infancy in the higheſt veneration for the liberties of mankind in general. What I have ſeen of courts and Princes convinces me that power cannot be lodged in worſe hands than in theirs; and of all courts I am perſuaded that ours is the moſt corrupt and hoſtile to the rights of humanity. I am convinced that a regular plan has been laid (indeed every act ſince the preſent acceſſion evinces it) to aboliſh even the ſhadow of liberty from amongſt us. It was not the demolition of the tea, it was not any other particular act of the Boſtonians, or of the other provinces which conſtituted their crimes. But it is the noble ſpirit of liberty manifeſtly pervading the whole continent, which has rendered them the objects of miniſterial and royal vengeance.—Had they been notoriouſly of another diſpoſition; had they been *homines ad ſervitudinem paratos*, they might have made as free with the property of the Eaſt-India company as the felonious North himſelf with impunity. But the Lords of St. James's and their mercenaries of St Stephen's well know, that as long as the free ſpirit of this great continent remains unſubdued, the progreſs they can make in their ſcheme of univerſal deſpotiſm will be but trifling. Hence it is that they wage inexpiable war againſt America. In ſhort, this is the laſt aſylum of perſecuted liberty.—Here ſhould the machinations and fury of her enemies prevail, that bright Goddeſs muſt fly off from the face of the earth, and leave not a trace behind. Theſe, Sir, are my principles; this is my perſuaſion, and conſequently I am determined to act. I have, now Sir, only to entreat that whatever meaſures you purſue, whether thoſe which your real friends (myſelf amongſt them) would wiſh, or unfortunately thoſe which our accurſed miſrulers ſhall dictate, you will ſtill believe me to be perſonally, with the greateſt ſincerity and affection. Yours, &c.

C. LEE.

WATERTOWN, *June* 26.

Having obtained an authenticated copy of the agreement between General Gage and the town of Boſton, wherein he ſolemnly engages that the inhabitants of that unhappy town ſhould have liberty to depart from the ſame, with their families and effects, upon their placing their arms under the care of the Selectmen, we preſent it to the public.—How far he has complied with his engagement, we leave to the deciſion of the impartial world.

Boſton, ſs.—At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton legally warned, on Saturday the twenty-ſecond day of April, A. D. 1775.

The Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Eſq; was choſen Moderator.

THE Moderator informed the town that the preſent meeting was in conſequence of an interview between his Excellency General Gage and the Selectmen, at his deſire, and mentioned the ſubſtance of the converſation that paſſed; and alſo that the Selectmen, with the advice and aſſiſtance of a number of gentlemen, had prepared ſeveral votes, which they thought it might be proper for the town to paſs. And which, in conjunction with the aſſurances that had been given to his Excellency by the Selectmen, they apprehended from the interview aforeſaid, would be ſatisfactory to his Excellency. Whereupon the Hon. James Bowdoin, Eſq; Ezekiel Goldthwait, Eſq; Mr. Henderſon Inches, Mr. Edward Paine, Mr. Alexander Hill, together with the Selectmen, viz. John Scollay, Eſq; Mr. Timothy Newell, Mr. Samuel Auſtin, Thomas Marſhall, Eſq; and Mr. John Pitts, were appointed a Committee to conſider of this important matter, and were deſired to report as ſoon as may be.

The ſaid Committee made report, and after ſome debate, the two following votes paſſed unanimouſly, viz.

His Excellency General Gage in an interview with the Selectmen, having repreſented that there was a large body of men in arms aſſembled in the neighbourhood of this town, with hoſtile intentions againſt his Majeſty's troops ſtationed here, and that in caſe the troops ſhould be attacked by them, and the attack ſhould be aided by the inhabitants of the town, it might iſſue in very unhappy conſequences to the town;—for prevention whereof his Excellency aſſured the Selectmen, that whatever might be the event of the attack he would take effectual care, that the troops ſhould do no damage, nor commit any act of violence in the town; but that the lives and properties of the inhabitants ſhould be protected and ſecured, if the inhabitants behaved peaceably; and the Selectmen, in behalf of the town, engaged for the peaceable behaviour of the inhabitants accordingly. In confirmation of which engagement——Voted,

THAT, as the town have behaved peaceably towards the troops hitherto, they hereby engage to continue to do ſo; and the peace officers, and all other town officers, are enjoined, and the magiſtrates, and all perſons of influence in the town, are earneſtly requeſted to exert their utmoſt endeavours to preſerve the peace of the town. The town at the ſame time relying on the aſſurances of his Excellency, that no inſult, violence, or damage ſhall be done to the perſons or property of the inhabitants, either by the troops or the King's ſhips, whatever may be the event of the attack his Excellency ſeems to apprehend; but of which attack we have no knowledge or information whatever, as all communication between the town and

country has been interrupted by his Excellency's order, ever ſince the collection of the body aforeſaid.

Whereas the communication between this town and the country, both by land and by water, is at preſent ſtopped by order of his Excellency General Gage, and the inhabitants cannot be ſupplied with proviſions, fuel, and other neceſſaries of life, by which means the ſick and all invalids muſt ſuffer greatly, and immediately, and the inhabitants in general be diſtreſſed, eſpecially ſuch (which is by much the greateſt part) as have not had the means of laying in a ſtock of proviſions, but depend for daily ſupplies from the country for their daily ſupport, and may be in danger of periſhing unleſs the communication be opened. Therefore,

Reſolved, That a Committee be appointed to wait on his Excellency General Gage, to repreſent to him the ſtate of the town in this regard, and to remind his Excelleney of his declarations in anſwer to addreſſes made to him when the works on the neck were erecting, viz. " That he had no intention of ſtopping up the avenue to the town, or of obſtructing the inhabitants, or any of the country people coming in or going out of the town as uſual;" that " he had no intention to prevent the free egreſs and regreſs of any perſon to and from the town, or of reducing it to the ſtate of a garriſon; that he could poſſibly intercept the intercourſe between the town and country;" that " it is his duty and intereſt to encourage it; and it is as much inconſiſtent with his duty and intereſt to form the ſtrange ſcheme of reducing the inhabitants to a ſtate of humiliation and vaſſalage, by ſtopping their ſupplies."— Alſo to repreſent to him, that in conſequence of theſe repeated aſſurances of his Excellency, the fears and apprehenſions of the inhabitants had generally ſubſided; and many perſons, who were determined to remove with their effects, have remained in town, whilſt others largely concerned in navigation, had introduced many valuable goods, in full confidence of the promiſed ſecurity: That the town think his Excellency incapable of acting on principles inconſiſtent with honor, juſtice and humanity, and therefore that they deſire his Excellency will pleaſe to give orders for opening the communication, not only for bringing proviſions into the town, but alſo that the inhabitants, ſuch of them as incline, may retire from the town with their effects, without moleſtation.

The ſame Committee was appointed to wait upon the General with the foregoing votes.

Then the meeting was adjourned to Sabbath morning, ten o'clock.

Sabbath morning ten o'clock, April 23, 1775.

The town met according to adjournment.

The ſaid Committee made a verbal report. Whereupon it was deſired that the Committee would withdraw and reduce their report to writing, which was accordingly done, and is as follows, viz.

The Committee appointed by the town to wait upon his Excellency General Gage, with a copy of the two votes paſſed by the town yeſterday in the afternoon, report that they being read to him by the Committee, and a long conference had with him upon the ſubject matter contained in the ſaid votes, his Excellency finally gave for anſwer, that upon the inhabitants in general lodging their arms in Faneuil hall, or any other convenient place, under the care of the Selectmen, marked with the names of the reſpective owners, that all ſuch inhabitants as are inclined may depart from the town, with their families and effects; and thoſe who remain may depend upon his protection. And that the arms aforeſaid, at a ſuitable time, would be returned to the owners.

Whereupon voted,

That the town accept of his Excellency's propoſal, and will lodge their arms with the Selectmen accordingly.

Voted, That the ſame Committee be deſired to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, with the vote of the town complying with his Excellency's propoſal, and the Committee are deſired to requeſt of his Excellency that the removal may be by land and water, as may be moſt convenient for the inhabitants.

The Committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency, report that they accordingly waited upon him, and read the vote of the town, which was accepted by his Excellency; and at the ſame time his Excellency agreed that the inhabitants might remove from the town by land and water with their effects, within the limits preſcribed by the Port Act: And alſo informed the Committee he would deſire the Admiral to lend his boats to facilitate the removal of the effects of the inhabitants, and would allow carriages to paſs and repaſs for that purpoſe; likewiſe would take care, that the poor that may remain in town ſhould not ſuffer for want of proviſion after their own ſtock is expended, and deſired that a letter might be wrote to Doctor Warren, Chairman of the Committee of the Congreſs, that thoſe perſons in the country, who may incline to remove into Boſton with their effects, may have liberty ſo to do, without moleſtation.

The town unanimouſly accepted of the foregoing report, and deſired the inhabitants would deliver their arms to the Selectmen as ſoon as may be.

The meeting was then adjourned to Tueſday morning the 25th of April, ten o'clock in the forenoon, and was continued by ſucceſſive adjournments to Thurſday, P. M. the 27th of April, 1775, when the town met to receive the farther report of the Committee. They reported as follows, viz.

The Committee waited on his Excellency General Gage, with the papers containing the account of the arms delivered to the Selectmen, and the return made to them by the Conſtables of the town relative to the delivery of arms in their reſpective wards.

After long converſation on the ſubject of the inhabitants removing themſelves and effects from the town, his Excellency being obliged to attend other buſineſs, left the affair to be ſettled with Brigadier Gen. Robinſon, who, after farther conference, and reporting the ſubſtance of it to Gen. Gage, returned to the Committee, and declared to them that Gen. Gage gives liberty to the inhabitants to remove out of town with their effects; and deſires that ſuch inhabitants as intend to remove would give their names to the Selectmen, and ſignify whether they mean to convey out their effects by land or water, in order that paſſes may be prepared; for which paſſes application may be made to Gen. Robinſon any time after eight o'clock to morrow morning; ſuch paſſes to be had as ſoon as perſons wanting them ſhall be ready to depart.

Voted, That the foregoing report be accepted, the town relying on the honor and faith of General Gage, that he will perform his part of the contract, as they have faithfully performed their part of it.

Then the meeting was adjourned to Monday next, ten o'clock in the forenoon. A true copy (examined.)

HENRY ALLINE, jun. Town Clerk, P. T.

By many perſons of undoubted veracity, who were in Boſton during the late battle at Charleſtown, and were ſoon after in the field of action, we learn that the enemy ſuſtained a greater loſs than was at firſt apprehended. The miniſterial troops, about 5000 in number, were commanded by Gen. Howe, and by the moſt favorable accounts 1000 of them, amongſt whom were 84 officers, were killed and wounded; but their loſs is generally believed to be much greater.—The work houſe, alms-houſe, and manufactory-houſe, and a number of private houſes were improved for the wounded regulars, who were removing the whole of the night and ſabbath day

ſucceeding the battle.—Major Pitcairn, and many other Officers, whom they highly eſteemed, are dead.—The Welch fuzileers were nearly all cut off, and one Captain only remains alive of that regiment.—The enemy retreated twice before they carried the intrenchments, which were the works of a night, and at beſt but imperfect. About 700 Americans fought the battle, the reſidue of the army from Cambridge not having recovered Bunker's Hill timely enough to reinforce our brave men. The loſs on our ſide is not aſcertained, but at the moſt is ſuppoſed to be from 150 to 200 killed and wounded; Major General Warren, late Preſident of the Provincial Congreſs, was amongſt the ſlain, and was buried by his friends at Charleſtown. Col. Parker of Chelmsford, and 27 privates from different towns, are priſoners in Boſton jail. The officers of the regulars acknowledge that they have dearly purchaſed the hill, and ſay that the rebels fought more like devils than men—Charleſtown containing about 300 dwelling houſes, and 150 or 200 other buildings, was laid in aſhes by our humane adverſaries.

Since our laſt there have been about 16 or 20 regulars killed at Charleſtown guard, and we have loſt two men.

The Hon. James Warren, Eſq; is choſen Preſident of the Provincial Congreſs, in the room of the late Major General Warren, ſlain in battle.

Writs are iſſued (agreeable to the recommendation of the Continental Congreſs) for calling a General Aſſembly, to convene at this town upon Wedneſday the 19th day of July next.

The General Aſſembly of the Province of New-Hampſhire met at Portſmouth the 13th inſt. and adjourned the ſame day to the 11th of July next.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 6.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated June 27, 1775.

"Our army here conſiſts of near eighteen thouſand men. We have iron ordnance plenty, ſtores, ſix or eight good braſs field pieces, and a large number of iron ones, and men enough to man them, who are well ſkilled in the art of gunnery. In the battle on Bunker's-Hill we loſt one hundred and ſeventy-nine killed, miſſing and wounded; about twenty-four of the wounded are priſoners in Boſton, kindly treated, and well looked after. On the enemy's part one thouſand killed and ſince dead of their wounds. Laſt Wedneſday they had in their hoſpitals ſeven hundred. Mr. Gage cannot afford to buy trenches of us at this rate.

"Our people have taken an armed ſchooner at Machins, to the eaſtward, ſent there by Gen. Gage, to protect two Tories in furniſhing him with lumber; two of our people were killed, the Captain of the ſchooner, and a number killed, and the reſt taken. The enemy endeavoured laſt Saturday to fire Roxbury, but were repulſed.

"Mr. ———, clerk to Mr. ———, arrived this day, in ſeven weeks from London; all then quiet there at that time, the Yankees would not fight, and they expected the Fairweather officers would have nothing elſe to do but to go up the hill and down again. England is like to have enough to do to keep the French and Spaniards eaſy during the ſummer. Ruſſia and the Port going to war again. The States of Holland have drove all the Engliſh ſhips out of the Texel. An officer that was in the ſaid ſhip is ſecured, and ſent up here a priſoner. Joſeph Gorham is coming over with a commiſſion to raiſe a regiment here, to fight againſt us; I hope ſoon to ſee him a priſoner. We are expecting General Waſhington, &c. I wiſh to ſee him; their arrival will be very acceptable."

The brig Mountholly is arrived in the Delaware from London, and is expected up next tide.

For the PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Mr. TOWNE,

WHEN Athens was threatened with a ſiege by Philip of Macedon, the inhabitants, lulled into ſecurity, and unwilling to quit thoſe ſcenes of diſſipation and voluptuouſneſs with which that city abounded, refuſed to pay any attention to the patriotic and ſpirited orations of the celebrated Demoſthenes, who endeavoured to perſuade them to put the place into an immediate ſtate of defence; nor did they move until the alarm was ſounded that the enemy was on his march to attack them. Athens became, in an inſtant, a ſcene of confuſion, ſome flying to arms, others to repairing the fortifications, which had been greatly neglected. Diogenes, obſerving the general buſtle, began to roll his tub up a neighbouring hill with great alacrity, and from the top let it run down again, which repeating, he arouſed the curioſity of ſome of the leading men, who aſked him what he meant by ſuch a ſeeming uſeleſs labor? The Cynic anſwered, I perceive that all the city became in motion on hearing that Philip was approaching, I am unwilling to remain the only idle perſon, and am certain that what I am doing will be quite as ſerviceable as the operations of the Athenians, who have neglected the matter until it is too late. Philip took the city.——The above needs no comment.

PHILO-AMERICANUS.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1775.

WHEREAS, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly of this province, four-pence per gallon duty is laid on ſpiritous liquors, for the ſupport of the government of the ſame, the retailers whereof, and likewiſe thoſe that are indebted for the duty on the liquors aforeſaid for their private uſe, are hereby deſired ſpeedily to diſcharge the ſame.

Thoſe whoſe accounts have ſtood beyond the cuſtomary time of payment, will pleaſe to take notice, that unleſs they are ſpeedily diſcharged, I ſhall ſue for the ſame.

WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dark brown HORSE, near fifteen Hands high, five Years old, paces and trots, has been uſed to a Chair, and is well made for a Draught Horſe. Inquire of William Brown, at the Leopard, the upper End of Arch-Street.

A FEW healthy SERVANT MEN, from Briſtol, at the Widow Kreider's at the Golden Swan in Third ſtreet, whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of very reaſonably by William Fiſher and Son.

June 27, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, wnere Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1775. [Num. 72.

LONDON, *May* 4.

A TRIAL was lately made at Reading of Mr. Hartley's method of ſecuring houſes from fire, on a building which he had erected for that purpoſe at Benkle-bury, in that county, to which ſeveral gentlemen in the neighbourhood were invited. The building conſiſted of two rooms, one over another, with a ſtaircaſe of communication between, and a ſpace under the floor of the loweſt room, juſt high enough to admit of perſons going under it. The fire was firſt put upon the floor in the room, and then cloſe to the wainſcot in two corners, and under the bed; but, notwithſtanding it being thus lighted in ſeveral pl ces, the progreſs of the fire was ſo ſlow, on account of the floor being armed with plates, that it was above an hour and a half before the whole room was on fire; at length, however, the whole furniture and wainſcot was completely ſet on fire; the flames burſt with the greateſt violence out of the door, window, and chimney, to a conſiderable diſtance, and the inſide of the room appeared one perfect maſs of fire. The door that led to the ſtaircaſe was armed with fire plates, by which means the ſtaircaſe, tho' contiguous to the rooms, was perfectly ſecure from the flames, and ſeveral perſons continued in it all the time; the room over, and the ſpace under the room, were alſo ſecure, and perſons were going in and out of them all the time of the experiment. The joints of the floor and ceiling were not at all injured by the force of the fire; after which the ſtairs, which were likewiſe armed with fire plates, had a charcoal fire laid upon a landing place, and one on the ſteps, which burnt out of itſelf, like a fire upon a hearth, without doing any other damage than burning the part whereon it lay. The ſecurity obtained by the fire plates, is very evident in theſe experiments, both from the difficulty of ſetting the room on fire, a d the impoſſibility of its ſpreading to any other part of the houſe.

A correſpondent congratulates the ſubjects of the Empreſs of Ruſſia on their being relieved from the taxes laid on them for carrying on the late war againſt the Turks, which we learn from the laſt Gazette, and at the ſame time congratulates the Empreſs, who had the goodneſs of head and heart to take ſuch a ſtep. The eaſing of her ſubjects, on the concluſion of a war, from the contributions which that war had made abſolutely neceſſary, but which, on the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, were no longer ſo, continues our correſpondent, is the ſureſt way of ſecuring large and willing ſupplies on any future emergency. He could wiſh, he adds farther, for the ſake of both Prince and people, that ſuch a meaſure had been adopted in a certain country, as he is convinced it would have tended more to the conciliating the minds of the ſubjects than any of the refinements in politics there practiſed for the laſt twelve or fifteen years.

Thurſday the wife of Mr. Samuel Leſuze, an eminent peruke maker in Portland-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, was delivered of two ſons and a daughter, who with the mother are likely to live. What makes this caſe more remarkable is, the mother is in the fifty fourth year of her age, and the thirtieth of her marriage, and never before had a child.

Extempore Epigram by Col. ——, on ſeeing the Dutcheſs of D———e at Ranelagh, with a remarkable plume of feathers.

AMONGST us men in antient wars,
When ſtrife aroſe between us,
Plumes nodded on the head of Mars——
But now they're wore by Venus.

A QUERY to a DULL AUTHOR. An Epigram.

IF Tom ſhould publiſh what he writes,
I hope 'tis not decreed
That we, who kindly buy his works,
Should be obliged to read!

WATERTOWN, *June* 24.

A letter from Machias was this day laid before the Provincial Congreſs, containing advices that in conſequence of an application to that place from Ichabod and Stephen Jones of Boſton and Caſco Bay, for lumber to ſupply the navy and army, the laſt mentioned perſon was arreſted by the inhabitants, and put under guard, while the other had made his eſcape into the woods. That the Captain of a tender, ſent to protect two ſloops which the traitors aforeſaid intended to have loaded, put ſprings to his cables, and threatened to burn the town unleſs the priſoners were releaſed. That an engagement between the people on ſhore and the crew on board the tender took place, and the latter were obliged to put to ſea. The inhabitants immediately manned the ſloops, and arming themſelves with fire arms, ſwords, axes and ſpears, came up with the tender, and engaged her the ſecond time. That an obſtinate reſiſtance was made, but the tender was obliged to yield. The Captain of the tender was mortally wounded, and died the next morning; five of the crew were wounded, and one marine killed; two of our men were killed, and five wounded.

Mr. Robert Avery, of Norwich, in Connecticut, who was priſoner on board the tender, was unhappily killed.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, Watertown, *June* 21, 1775.

WHEREAS a number of our inveterate enemies have taken ſhelter under protection of General Gage, and his troops, and have left a conſiderable intereſt, whereby it becomes neceſſary that ſome proviſion ſhould be made for the diſpoſal of the ſame: Therefore,

Reſolved, That the Selectmen and Committees of Correſpondence of the ſeveral towns and diſtricts of this colony, be directed to take under their care the effects and eſtates of the ſeveral perſons, who have fled for protection to Boſt n or elſewhere, and to improve the ſame to the beſt advantage, and render a true account of the profits ariſing therefrom, to this Congreſs, or ſome future Houſe of Repreſentatives of this colony, they being allowed a reaſonable conſideration for their trouble.

JA. WARREN, Preſident.

A true copy from the minutes.

Atteſt. SAM. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CAMBRIDGE, *June* 29.

Since the battle of the 17th inſtant, a conſiderable body of the army have been employed in fortifying Proſpect-Hill, Winter-Hill, and other eminences near Charleſtown. The former, which is a very fine ſituation, and in full view of the enemy on Bunker's-Hill, is ſaid to be now rendered almoſt impregnable. The lines on Winter-Hill are carrying on with great vigour, and it is propoſed, we are informed, to extend them to thoſe on Proſpect-hill. Similar works are carrying on at Roxbury. Breaſtworks, within about half a mile of the enemy's lines, have been thrown up acroſs the main ſtreet in that town. On a very high hill, a little diſtance from the meeting-houſe, is erecting a ſtrong fortification within cannon ſhot of Boſton. The above works have been conſtructed to prevent any excurſions the enemy might attempt to make into the country, previous to nearer approaches that may be made for reſcuing that unfortunate capital out of the hands of its preſent unjuſt, tyrannical invaders.

One of our Indians, a few evenings ago, killed two of the enemy's centries, and wounded a third.

PROVIDENCE, *June* 24.

In addition to the late emiſſion of paper bills of credit, the Aſſembly have ordered ten thouſand pounds to be immediately ſtruck, to be applied towards the common defence.

NEW-YORK, *July* 6.

By a reſolve of the Houſe of Commons on the twelfth of May, two ſhillings per gallon is to be laid on all rums, or other ſpirits, imported into Newfoundland from America.

On the twenty-ſeventh ult. departed this life, Robert Livingſton, Eſq; at Claremont, in the manor of Livingſton, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, after a ſhort illneſs, attended with little pain. If ſteady virtue, unſullied honor, the higheſt ſenſe of religion, and the warmeſt attachment to his country, merit eſteem, it is due to his memory.

Yeſterday our Provincial Congreſs being informed by a number of freeholders of this city, that our corporation had prepared, and intended to preſent an addreſs to Governor Tryon, congratulating him on his return to his government, unanimouſly voted, that they diſapproved of the ſame, and ordered that the Secretary ſerve a copy of the above vote on the Mayor, which was done accordingly.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city.

"You no doubt have heard before this time, that our friend Stephen Sayre is married to an agreeable lady, of high rank, with fifty thouſand pounds fortune. I had the pleaſure of dining with him a few days ſince; he lives in great elegance, with a becoming frugality, is reſpected, and even beloved by every man in this city, who has a liberal way of thinking, whether he agrees with him in party or not; for there is an eaſy ſoftneſs of manners, which diſarms his bittereſt enemies; he preſerves ſo much politeneſs in all his language, and ſo much good ſenſe in his arguments, that he melts down his opponents into acquieſcence or conviction. I came over with prejudice againſt him, but am now ready to acknowledge that he is an ornament to America, and does honor to it. I underſtand he is often with Lord Chatham, and higher in his confidence than almoſt any man in England; and it does his Lordſhip honor, that he diſcovers ſo much merit; for Mr. Sayre is better acquainted with the commercial ſtate of America, and this country too, than any man I ever ſaw."

Yeſterday General Wooſter, and the officers of the Connecticut forces, dined at Samuel Francis's, in the Fields, where an elegant entertainment was provided by the members of the New-York military club. The day was ſpent in the utmoſt harmony, every thing conſpiring to pleaſe, being all of one mind and one heart. The following loyal toaſts were drank. 1. The King and better councellors to him. 2. The Hon. Continental Congreſs. 3. General Waſhington and the army under his command. 4. The ſeveral Provincial Congreſſes, and Committees, in the Confederated Colonies. 5. A ſpeedy union on conſtitutional principles between Great-Britain and America. 6. Conqueſt and laurels to all thoſe heroes who draw their ſwords in ſupport of freedom. 7. Confuſion and diſappointment to the friends of deſpotiſm and the enemies of America. 8. May the diſgrace of the rebels againſt the conſtitution be as conſpicuous as that of the rebels againſt the Houſe of Hanover. 9. All thoſe worthies in both Houſes of Parliament, who ſtood forth advocates for America and the rights of mankind. 10. The Lord Mayor and worthy citizens of London. 11. The glorious memory of King William. 12. The immortal memory of Hampden, Sidney, Warren, and every patriot, who bled in defence of liberty. 13. May the enemies of America be turned into ſaltpetre, and go off in hot blaſts. 14. May Great-Britain ſee her error, before America ceaſes in affection. 15. May America ever be the dread and ſcourge of tyrants. 16. The daughters of America in the arms of their brave defenders only. 17. Death and jack boots before diſhonor and wooden ſhoes. 18. The glorious nineteenth of April, when the brave Americans convinced General Gage and the friends of tyranny, that they dare fight, and conquer alſo.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

New-York, July 5th, 1775.

RESOLVED, That no veſſel now in port, nor any that may hereafter arrive, belonging to any port in Great-Britain or Ireland, or the iſlands of Jerſey or Guernſey, which ſends veſſels to the Newfoundland fiſhery, be permitted to load any bread or flour, beef or pork, unleſs the property of thoſe articles be in ſome merchant or inhabitant of this colony, and not intended for Newfoundland, until it ſhall be otherwiſe ordered by this or the Continental Congreſs.

A true copy from the minutes,
JOHN M'KESSON, *Secretary.*

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 8.

We are informed that the PEOPLE CALLED QUAKERS, at a meeting in this city a few days ſince, have agreed to recommend it to their brethren, in their ſeveral meetings in this province and New-Jerſey, to promote ſubſcriptions to raiſe money for the relief of the neceſſitous of all religious denominations, who are reduced to loſſes and diſtreſs, in this time of public calamity, to be diſtributed among them by a Committee of their brethren in New-England, and a Committee appointed for the ſame purpoſe here.

Yeſterday evening a very excellent diſcourſe was delivered at Chriſt-Church, by the Rev. Mr. Duché, to the gentlemen of the firſt battalion of the city militia.

On Tueſday morning paſſed through this city, on his way to New-York, John Macpherſon, Eſq; Aid de Camp to General Schuyler.

The ſpeakers (not as mentioned in page 281) on Mr. Burke's motion, were, *for* the amendment, Lord North, Mr. Cornwall, and Mr. Jenkinſon; *againſt* it, Mr. Burke, Mr. Cruger, Mr. Fox, Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. Aubrey, Mr. T. Walpole, Governor Johnſtone, and Mr. Serjeant Adair. The Houſe divided upon Lord North's amendment, 180 for it, 67 againſt it.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *June* 29, 1775.

WHEREAS ſeveral perſons, through a miſapprehenſion of the reſolves which have been entered into by the Provincial Convention, relative to the killing of ſheep, have purchaſed Ram Lamb in the market of this city, contrary to the intent and meaning of ſaid reſolve; the Committee, in order to prevent ſuch miſtakes in future, requeſt the public will take notice that agreeable to the purport of the reſolve af reſaid, *no ſheep of what denomination ſoever may be killed or purchaſed under four years of age*; and that the names of all perſons who ſhall after this be diſcovered to act in oppoſition to ſaid reſolve, will be publiſhed forthwith to the world.

Ordered, That notice be given in the public papers to all maſters of veſſels which may arrive in this port, that the Committee of Inſpection will meet every day at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe, to receive a report of their reſpective cargoes. And it is expected that no Captain will fail to attend the Committee the firſt noon after his arrival: And that owners of veſſels and conſignees will direct their Captains accordingly.

Ordered, That the following report of the Diſtrict Committee, No. 2. concerning the ſhip Chriſtopher, Captain Edwards, from Gibraltar, be made public, viz.

"We, the Diſtrict Committee, No. 2. appointed to attend the diſcharging a cargo of ſalt, from on board the ſhip Chriſtopher, do report to the General Committee, that we have attended ſaid duty with care; and that we are fully ſatisfied that no Britiſh goods were imported in ſaid ſhip, nor the Aſſociation of the Congreſs in any wiſe violated."

Extracts from the minutes.

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, *July 4th*, 1775.

Reſolved,

THAT the two acts paſſed in the firſt ſeſſion of the preſent Parliament, the one intitled "An act to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-Hampſhire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations in North-America, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies; and to prohibit ſuch Provinces and Colonies from carrying on any fiſhery on the Banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein mentioned, under certain conditions and limitations," the other intitled "An act to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, under certain conditions and limitations," are unconſtitutional, oppreſſive and cruel, and that the commercial oppoſition of theſe colonies, to certain acts enumerated in the aſſociation of the laſt Congreſs, ought to be made againſt theſe until they are repealed.

A true copy from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

The following ANECDOTE *ſhews that nature, in the moſt zealous trumpeters of paſſive obedience, and in every human being, revolts againſt arbitrary power, when it touches himſelf.*

IN the mad times of Sacheverel, when many ſeemed willing to go all lengths in obedience to authority, a man of ſenſe took ſome pains to give a lady, a friend of his, juſter notions than ſhe had of the limits of obedience. "Suppoſe (ſays he) Madam, that the King ſhould ſeize, by a *quo warranto*, your huſband's eſtate, and make him and yourſelf and children beggars, would you think reſiſtance unlawful?" "I ſhould have much cauſe of complaint (ſays the lady) but (raiſing her pretty eyes to heaven) we muſt not reſiſt the Lord's anointed." "But, Madam, I will put a harder caſe ſtill. Suppoſe the King ſhould force your ladyſhip into his bed, do not you think your huſband might lawfully promote an aſſociation for extirpating ſuch a brutiſh Tarquin?" The lady with down-caſt eyes, and a countenance covered with a roſy bluſh, anſwered, "The caſe you now put, Sir, is undoubtedly harder than the former, but, as the whole ſin ſhould be the King's, and Kings are anſwerable to God only, I do not think my huſband could lawfully do any thing toward vindicating his honour by violence." The gentleman knowing that the lady was, as all the votaries of paſſive obedience, ſtaunch for the church, and bitter, if a lady can be bitter, againſt the Diſſenters, reſolved to put her one queſtion farther, which he did as follows: "Give me leave, Madam (ſays he) to aſk you once more; ſuppoſe the King ſhould order your ladyſhip to go to meeting?" "What (ſays ſhe, riſing in a lovely paſſion, which enlivened every feature, with eyes ſparkling, lips quivering, and boſom heaving) me to a wicked ſchiſmatical Preſbyterian meeting! I would kill him (ſays ſhe, clenching her little, weak, ſoft hand, which made the gentleman hope he ſhould have the pleaſure of a box on the ear, of which however he was diſappointed) if I were to die for it, ſooner than he ſhould make me enter the door of a conventicle."

If a weak delicate woman could be thus rouſed in defence of what ſhe called *religious liberty*, ſurely a man ought to ſuffer emaſculation as ſoon as to yield himſelf a voluntary ſlave.

In the preſs, and will be publiſhed in a few days,

Printed on a good paper and type, octavo ſize,

A SELF DEFENSIVE WAR lawful,

Proved in a SERMON preached at Lancaſter, before Captain Roſs's company of militia, in the Preſbyterian church on Sabbath morning, June 4th, 1775,

By the Rev. JOHN CARMICHAEL, A. M.

Then ſaid he unto them, but now he that hath a purſe let him take it, and likewiſe his ſcrip—and he that hath no ſword, let him ſell his garment and buy one—Luke xxii. 36.

Now publiſhed at the requeſt of the Author, and corrected by himſelf from the copy printed at Lancaſter;

Humbly offered to the peruſal of the MILITARY ASSOCIATORS of the city, liberties and county of Philadelphia.

Philad. Printed for and ſold by JOHN DEAN, bookbinder, in Lætitia-Court.

A Noted good STAND for the VENDUE BUSINESS, at the Upper End of Second-ſtreet, is now to be let on a leaſe for upwards of three years. For Terms apply to

JAMES LOUGHEAD.

N. B. Said Loughead carries on the Vendue Buſineſs as uſual. Thoſe who have rum, ſugar, melaſſes, coffee, cocoa, cotton, rice, raiſins, indigo, pimento, pepper, madder, alum, brimſtone, coperas, tanned leather, nails, window glaſs, and other articles that would be too tedious to enumerate. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ him in the diſpoſal of any of the above mentioned merchandize, &c. at public or private ſale, ſhall have free ſtorage for the ſame until a convenient ſeaſon may offer for ſelling.

Philad. July 8, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber deſires to inform the public, that he was ſeized with a ſharp pain in the head, which continued about a year, ſo bad that he could get but very little reſt night or day, notwithſtanding he applied to ſeveral able phyſicians of this city, who tried their uttermoſt, but could not remove the pain from the head; this diſcouraged him ſo much that he deſpaired of relief. Some of his friends adviſed him to apply to Doctor GEORGE WEED, which he did, and with ſome difficulty he was perſuaded to undertake him; and as ſoon as he uſed his medicines, he found relief in a ſhort time, and by continuing of them for ſome time, the pain was removed entirely out of his head, and his ſtrength returned, which he had loſt by ſo long and painful diſorder, ſo that he is now able to go about his buſineſs. Is certified by

Philad. June 27, 1775. ROBERT BROCKS.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that from taking cold, and being expoſed to hardſhips, he was brought into a bad ſtate of health, which brought on pains and ſwellings of the legs, and alſo of the arms, to that degree he could get but little reſt at nights, notwithſtanding he applied to an able phyſician for advi e, and uſed many means under which he rather grew worſe than better, till he applied to Doctor GEORGE WEED for advice, by the uſe of his means he ſoon found help. The pains vaniſhed, the ſwellings abated and ſoon diſappeared, the uſe of his limbs were reſtored, which in a great meaſure before were loſt, his health was confirmed, and his limbs were as ſupple as ever. Is certified by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG WOMAN, who would be glad to ſerve in a reputable family, as UPPER MAID. Inquire of the printer.

WANTS A PLACE,

AS a WET NURSE, a young woman who can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, June 12, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away this Morning from the Subſcriber, at the Fountain Inn in Cheſnut-ſtreet, an Engliſh SERVANT MAN named JOHN MOORE, who has conſtantly kept the Bar at ſaid Inn; he is about twenty Years of Age, five Feet ſeven Inches high, well made, ſtoops when he walks, fair Complexion, and brown Hair. He had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and Leather Breeches. It is ſuppoſed he will change his Clothes. He writes a good Hand, and probably will forge a Paſs.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter can have him again, ſhall have the above Reward.

WILLIAM DIBLEY.

WANTED,

TWO OSTLERS. None need apply but thoſe who underſtand their buſineſs, and can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

TO BE SOLD,

THE STOCK in TRADE of the late Evan Morgan, deceaſed, being a proper Aſſortment of GROCERY. Likewiſe the well accuſtomed Shop and Houſe where he lived to be let, at the corner of Vine and Fourth Streets, being an excellent Stand for Buſineſs. For Terms inquire at the ſaid Dwelling, or of George Morgan, the Corner of Elm and Third Streets; or of the Subſcriber, the Corner of Spruce and Second Streets.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Evan Morgan, are requeſted to make immediate Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt it are deſired to bring in their Accounts for Adjuſtment to

JOHN MORGAN, Ex.

WILLIAM SMITH, BROKER, near the London Coffee-Houſe, has for ſale,

A Quantity of MACKAREL and LONG ISLAND FLAX, a few pipes of excellent MADEIRA WINE fit for immediate uſe, CONIAC and SPANISH BRANDY, a quantity of FRENCH INDIGO, fifty tierces of RICE, a parcel of good COFFEE, JAMAICA SPIRITS, WEST INDIA RUM, and a few caſks of SUGAR.

A Journeyman STOCKING WEAVER, who underſtands his buſineſs, and is ſober, is wanted to go to Virginia. Inquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1775.

STOLE from the Subſcriber, laſt Night or this Morning, out of his Houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge, a Broadcloth Cloke, light Drab ſuperfine Broadcloth long Cloke a little broke with Wear, bound with Silver Twiſt, and a Velvet Collar nearly of the ſame Colour as the Cloke; a Pair of brown Thread knit Stockings, a Pair of Holland Sleeves, a double Handkerchief, a Check Apron, a Tablecloth wove Bird Eye Figure, and marked M. S. Whoever apprehends the Thief, ſo that he or ſhe may be brought to Juſtice and the Things recovered, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

JOHN SHEARMAN.

A BLACKSMITH wanted to go to South-Carolina.

A Sober induſtrious man, that underſtands country work, ſuch as ploughs, making cart tire and iron work for ſaw-mills, will have good wages, and conſiderable encouragement. For farther particulars inquire of the ſubſcriber in Church-Alley.

THOMAS SHUTE.

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY, exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

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A DECLARATION *by the* REPRESENTATIVES *of the United Colonies of North-America, now met in* GENERAL CONGRESS *at* PHILADELPHIA, *ſetting forth the cauſes and neceſſity of their taking up* ARMS.

IF it was poſſible for men, who exerciſe their reaſon to believe that the Divine Author of our exiſtence intended a part of the human race to hold an abſolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out by his infinite goodneſs and wiſdom, as the objects of a legal domination, never rightfully reſiſtible, however ſevere and oppreſſive, the inhabitants of theſe Colonies might at leaſt require from the PARLIAMENT of GREAT-BRITAIN ſome evidence that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body. But a reverence for our GREAT CREATOR, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common ſenſe, muſt convince all thoſe who reflect upon the ſubject, that government was inſtituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be adminiſtered for the attainment of that end. The legiſlature of Great-Britain, however, ſtimulated by an inordinate paſſion for power not only unjuſtifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very conſtitution of that kingdom, and deſperate of ſucceſs in any mode of conteſt, where regard ſhould be had to truth, law, or right, have at length, deſerting thoſe, attempted to effect their cruel and impolitic purpoſe of enſlaving theſe Colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it neceſſary for us to cloſe with their laſt appeal from REASON to ARMS. Yet, however blinded that aſſembly may be by their intemperate rage for unlimited rule, ſo to ſlight juſtice and the opinion of mankind, we eſteem ourſelves bound, by obligations of reſpect to the reſt of the world, to make known the juſtice of our cauſe.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the iſland of Great-Britain, left their native land, to ſeek on theſe ſhores a reſidence for civil and religious freedom, At the expence of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the leaſt charge to the country from which they removed, by unceaſing labor and an unconquerable ſpirit, they effected ſettlements in the diſtant and inhoſpitable wilds of America, then filled with numerous and warlike nations of Barbarians. Societies of governments, veſted with perfect legiſlatures, were formed under charters from the crown, and an harmonious intercourſe was eſtabliſhed between the Colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin. The mutual benefits of this union became in a ſhort time ſo extraordinary as to excite aſtoniſhment. It is univerſally confeſſed, that the amazing increaſe of the wealth, ſtrength and navigation of the realm, aroſe from this ſource; and the miniſter, who ſo wiſely and ſucceſsfully directed the meaſures of Great-Britain in the late war, publicly declared that theſe Colonies enabled her to triumph over her enemies. Towards the concluſion of that war, it pleaſed our ſovereign to make a change in his counſels. From that fatal moment the affairs of the Britiſh empire began to fall into confuſion, and gradually ſliding from the ſummit of glorious proſperity, to which they had been advanced by the virtues and abilities of one man, are at length diſtracted by the convulſions that now ſhake it to its deepeſt foundations. The new miniſtry finding the brave foes of Britain, though frequently defeated, yet ſtill contending, took up the unfortunate idea of granting them a haſty peace, and of then ſubduing her faithful friends.

Theſe devoted Colonies were judged to be in ſuch a ſtate, as to preſent victories without bloodſhed, and all the eaſy emoluments of STATUTEABLE DEPREDATION. The uninterrupted tenor of their peaceable and reſpectful behaviour from the beginning of colonization, their dutiful, zealous and uſeful ſervices during the war, though ſo recently and amply acknowledged in the moſt honourable manner by his Majeſty, by the late King, and by Parliament, could not ſave them from the meditated innovations. Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project, and aſſuming a new power over them, have, in the courſe of eleven years, given ſuch deciſive ſpecimens of the ſpirit and conſequences attending this power, as to leave no doubt concerning the effects of acquieſcence under it. They have undertaken to give and grant our money without our conſent, though we have ever exerciſed an excluſive right to diſpoſe of our own property; ſtatutes have been paſſed for extending the juriſdiction of Courts of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty beyond their antient limits; for depriving us of the accuſtomed and ineſtimable privilege of trial by jury in caſes affecting both life and property; for ſuſpending the legiſlature of one of the Colonies; for interdicting all commerce of another; and for altering fundamentally the form of government eſtabliſhed by charter, and ſecured by acts of its own legiſlature ſolemnly confirmed by the crown; for exempting the "murderers" of Coloniſts from legal trial, and, in effect, from puniſhment; for erecting in a neighbouring province, acquired by the joint arms of Great-Britain and America, a deſpotiſm dangerous to our very exiſtence; and for quartering ſoldiers upon the Coloniſts in time of profound peace. It has alſo been reſolved in Parliament, that Coloniſts, charged with committing certain offences, ſhall be tranſported to England to be tried.

But why ſhould we enumerate our injuries in detail? By one ſtatute it is declared, that Parliament can "of right make laws to bind us IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER." What is to defend us againſt ſo enormous, ſo unlimited a power? Not a ſingle man of thoſe who aſſume it is choſen by us, or is ſubject to our controul or influence; but, on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the operation of ſuch laws, and an American revenue, if not diverted from the oſtenſible purpoſes for which it is raiſed, would actually lighten their own burdens, in proportion as they increaſe ours. We ſaw the miſery to which ſuch deſpotiſm would reduce us. We for ten years inceſſantly and ineffectually beſieged the throne as ſupplicants; we reaſoned, we remonſtrated with Parliament in the moſt mild and decent language. But adminiſtration, ſenſible that we ſhould regard theſe oppreſſive meaſures as freemen ought to do, ſent over fleets and armies to enforce them. The indignation of the Americans was rouſed, it is true, but

it was the indignation of a virtuous, loyal, and affectionate people. A CONGRESS of DELEGATES from the UNITED COLONIES was aſſembled at Philadelphia, on the fifth day of laſt September. We reſolved again to offer an humble and dutiful petition to the King, and alſo addreſſed our fellow ſubjects of Great-Britain. We have purſued every temperate, every reſpectful meaſure, we have even proceeded to break off our commercial intercourſe with our fellow ſubjects, as the laſt peaceable admonition, that our attachment to no nation upon earth ſhould ſupplant our attachment to liberty. —This, we flattered ourſelves, was the ultimate ſtep of the controverſy; but ſubſequent events have ſhewn how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our enemies.

Several threatening expreſſions againſt the Colonies were inſerted in his Majeſty's ſpeech; our petition, though we were told it was a decent one, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to receive it graciouſly, and to promiſe laying it before his Parliament, was huddled into both houſes amongſt a bundle of American papers, and there neglected. The Lords and Commons in their addreſs, in the month of February, ſaid, that "a rebellion at that time actually exiſted within the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and that thoſe concerned in it, had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements entered into by his Majeſty's ſubjects in ſeveral of the other colonies, and therefore they beſought his Majeſty, that he would take the moſt effectual meaſures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the ſupreme legiſlature."—Soon after, the commercial intercourſe of whole colonies, with foreign countries and with each other, was cut off by an act of Parliament; by another, ſeveral of them were entirely prohibited from the fiſheries in the ſeas near their coaſts, on which they always depended for their ſuſtenance; and large reinforcements of ſhips and troops were immediately ſent over to General Gage.

Fruitleſs were all the entreaties, arguments and eloquence of an illuſtrious band of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Peers and Commoners, who nobly and ſtrenuouſly aſſerted the juſtice of our cauſe, to ſtay or even to mitigate the heedleſs fury with which theſe accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on; equally fruitleſs was the interference of the city of London, of Briſtol, and many other reſpectable towns in our favour. Parliament adopted an inſidious manœuvre calculated to divide us, to eſtabliſh a perpetual auction of taxations where colony ſhould bid againſt colony, all of them uninformed what ranſom would redeem their lives, and thus to extort from us at the point of the bayonet, the unknown ſums that ſhould be ſufficient to gratify, if poſſible to gratify, miniſterial rapacity, with the miſerable indulgence left to us of raiſing in our own mode the preſcribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliating could have been dictated by remorſeleſs victors to conquered enemies? In our circumſtances to accept them would be to deſerve them.

Soon after the intelligence of theſe proceedings arrived on this continent, General Gage, who, in the courſe of the laſt year, had taken poſſeſſion of the town of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and ſtill occupied it as a garriſon, on the nineteenth day of April, ſent out from that place a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked aſſault on the inhabitants of the ſaid province, at the town of Lexington, as appears by the affidavits of a great number of perſons, ſome of whom were officers and ſoldiers of that detachment, murdered eight of the inhabitants, and wounded many others. From thence the troops proceeded in warlike array to the town of Concord, where they ſet upon another party of the inhabitants of the ſame province, killing ſeveral and wounding more, until compelled to retreat by the country people ſuddenly aſſembled to repel this cruel aggreſſion. Hoſtilities thus commenced by the Britiſh troops, have been ſince proſecuted by them without regard to faith or reputation.—The inhabitants of Boſton being confined within that town by the General their Governor; and having, in order to procure their diſmiſſion, entered into a treaty with him, it was ſtipulated that the ſaid inhabitants, having depoſited their arms with their own magiſtrates, ſhould have liberty to depart, taking with them their other effects. They accordingly delivered up their arms, but in open violation of honor, in defiance of the obligation of treaties, which even ſavage nations eſteemed ſacred, the Governor ordered the arms depoſited as aforeſaid, that they might be preſerved for their owners, to be ſeized by a body of ſoldiers; detained the greateſt part of the inhabitants in the town, and compelled the few who were permitted to retire, to leave their moſt valuable effects behind.

By this perfidy, wives are ſeparated from their huſbands, children from their parents, the aged and the ſick from their relations and friends, who wiſh to attend and comfort them; and thoſe who have been uſed to live in plenty, and even elegance, are reduced to deplorable diſtreſs.

The General farther emulating his miniſterial maſters, by a proclamation bearing date on the 12th day of June, after venting the groſſeſt falſehoods and calumnies againſt the good people of theſe Colonies, proceeds to "declare them all "either by name or deſcription to be rebels and traitors, to "ſuperſede the courſe of the common law, and inſtead "thereof to publiſh and order the uſe and exerciſe of the "law martial."——His troops have butchered our countrymen, have wantonly burnt Charleſtown, beſides a conſiderable number of houſes in other places; our ſhips and veſſels are ſeized; the neceſſary ſupplies of proviſions are intercepted, and he is exerting his utmoſt power to ſpread deſtruction and devaſtation around him.

We have received certain intelligence, that General Carleton, the Governor of Canada, is inſtigating the people of that province and the Indians to fall upon us; and we have but too much reaſon to apprehend, that ſchemes have been formed to excite domeſtic enemies againſt us. In brief, a part of theſe Colonies now feels, and all of them are ſure of feeling, as far as the vengeance of adminiſtration can inflict them, the complicated calamities of fire, ſword and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of chooſing an unconditional ſubmiſſion to the tyranny of irritated miniſters, or reſiſtance by force—The latter is our choice.—We have counted the coſt of this conteſt, and find nothing ſo dreadful as voluntary ſlavery.—Honor, juſtice, and humanity forbid us tamely to ſurrender that freedom which we received from our gallant anceſtors, and which our innocent poſterity have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of reſigning ſucceeding generations to that wretchedneſs which inevitably awaits them, if we baſely entail hereditary bondage upon them.

Our cauſe is juſt. Our union is perfect. Our internal reſources are great; and, if neceſſary, foreign aſſiſtance is undoubtedly attainable.—We gratefully acknowledge, as ſignal inſtances of the divine favour towards us, that his providence would not permit us to be called into this ſevere controverſy, until we were grown up to our preſent ſtrength, had been previouſly exerciſed in warlike operations, and poſſeſſed of the means of defending ourſelves.—With hearts fortified with theſe animating reflexions, we moſt ſolemnly, before GOD and the world declare that, exerting the utmoſt energy of thoſe powers which our BENEFICENT CREATOR hath graciouſly beſtowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled

by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perseverance, employ for the preservation of our liberties, being with one mind resolved to DIE FREEMEN rather than to LIVE SLAVES.

Lest this declaration should disquiet the minds of our friends and fellow subjects in any part of the empire, we assure them that we mean *not to dissolve that union which has so long and so happily subsisted between us, and which we sincerely wish to see restored.*—Necessity has not yet driven us into that desperate measure, or induced us to excite any other nation to war against them.—We have not raised armies with ambitious designs of separating from Great Britain, and establishing independant states.—We fight not for glory or for conquest. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable spectacle of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation, or even suspicion of offence. They boast of their privileges and civilization, and yet profer no milder conditions than servitude or death.—

In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it; for the protection of our property, acquired solely by the honest industry of our forefathers and ourselves, against violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before.

With an humble confidence in the mercies of the supreme and impartial judge and ruler of the universe, we most devoutly implore his divine goodness to conduct us happily through this great conflict, to dispose our adversaries to reconciliation on reasonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

By order of CONGRESS.

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

Attested. CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1775.

JAMES BUTLAND,

FRINGE, EPAULETS, other UNIFORMS, and LACE MAKER, in Front-street, between Race and Vine streets, makes and sells, wholesale and retail, the following articles, on the most reasonable terms, viz.

COACHMAKERS laces and fringes of all kinds, either of silk or worsted, figured or plain, with glass strings, holders, roses, bearers, French nailing, and every other article proper for trimming carriages; upholders laces and fringes of all sorts, with tossels, made to any pattern or colour; gentlemens coats of arms, and footmens liveries made to any pattern; ladies trimmings for sacks or gowns, made to any pattern; hatters trimmings of all sorts, and a great many other articles in the fancy way, &c.

N. B. Any shopkeeper or others, that have any gold or silver lace or vellum that is unfashionable and not fit for sale, may have it taken to pieces, and made into fringe; or having any gold or silver threads, tambour or sleazies of any sort, may have it made into lace or fringe to any pattern, on reasonable terms, and at a short notice; or having any of the above to sell, may hear of a purchaser by applying as above.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dark brown HORSE, near fifteen Hands high, five Years old, paces and trots, has been used to a Chair, and is well made for a Draught Horse. Inquire of William Brown, at the Leopard, the upper End of Arch-Street.

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After treating of our Duty to the Gods, it is proper to teach that which we owe to our Country. For our Country is, as it were a secondary God, and the first and greatest Parent.—It is to be preferred to Parents, Wives, Children, Friends, and all Things, the Gods only excepted.---And if our Country perishes, it is as impossible to save an individual, as to preserve one of the fingers of a mortified hand. HIEROCLES.

*** SUBSCRIBERS, who live in the Country, are requested to send for their Books.

To the Encouragers of this Work.

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Philadelphia, June 26, 1775

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM off the Commons, on the nineteenth inſtant, a dark roan HORSE, about fourteen hands high, ſhod before, has no mark or brand, a full main, part of which inclines to the near ſide, he paces ſlow, and trots well. If he is examined, it may be ſeen he has three feathers on his forehead, in the ſhape of a heart, but the ſame colour of his face; it is thought his breaſt has ſome white on it by reaſon of galls with Dutch gears. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, if ſtrayed, ſhall have a DOLLAR, and if ſtolen FOUR DOLLARS reward for horſe and thief, paid by JOHN BROWN, joiner, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1775.

WHEREAS, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly of this province, four-pence per gallon duty is laid on SPIRITOUS LIQUORS, for the ſupport of the government of the ſame, the retailers whereof, and likewiſe thoſe that are indebted for the duty on the liquors aforeſaid for their private uſe, are hereby deſired ſpeedily to diſcharge the ſame..

Thoſe whoſe accounts have ſtood beyond the cuſtomary time of payment, will pleaſe to take notice, that unleſs they are ſpeedily diſcharged, I ſhall ſue for the ſame.

WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

TAKEN out of the Shop of the Subſcriber laſt Night, in Fifth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, TWO GUNS, one mounted with Braſs, the upper Pipe at the Muzzle new, and made long to ſuit a Steel Rammer, a ſmall Dent in the Barrel near the Muzzle, and the Guard and Screws for the Lock left behind: It was ſhort, and made in the Manner of a Fuſee. The other Gun was newly cut off at the Muzzle, in order to make it ſhort for Exerciſe, Iron mounted, but with a Silver Thumb-piece under the Breech-pin, at the Place you fix your Hand in preſenting.

Whoever finds ſaid Guns, and will deliver them to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward.

Piladelphia, June 17, 1775. DANIEL EVANS.

GERMANTOWN BLEACHFIELD.

JOHN HUNTER, at the above Bleachfield, continues to whiten all Sorts of plain Linen, Yard wide and under, not exceeding a 900 Reed, at 4d. per Yard, 1000 Reed at 5d. per Yard, and all above at 6d. per Yard. Huckabacks and coarſe Diapers at 4d. per Yard, fine Diapers at 5d. per Yard. Twills, Sheeting, and plain Linen will be bleached for Merchants at 4d. per Yard, and dreſſed equal to any imported at 6d. per Piece. Cotton Thread whitened at 10d. per Pound, and Cotton Stockings at 4d. per Pair.

Families, who have Sheets or Table Linen ſtained or diſcoloured, may have them cleared at a moderate Price.

Goods for ſaid Bleachfield are received by the following Gentlemen in Philadelphia, viz. Mr. Francis Gurney, Merchant, in Front-ſtreet below the Draw-Bridge; Mr. William Shute, Tallow Chandler, at the New-Market; Mr. John Green, Merchant, near the upper End of Second-ſtreet, and by John Hunter at the Bleachfield. At all which Places Receipts will be given.

N. B. The Advertiſer preſents his grateful Thanks to thoſe who have favoured him with their Cuſtom; and the general Satisfaction he has given, he hopes will recommend him to their future Favours, and the Public in general; and as he has, at a conſiderable Expence, erected a Bleachfield ſuitable for carrying on a very extenſive Buſineſs, he hopes the Public will give him ſuch Encouragement as to enable him to proſecute ſo uſeful a Branch of the Linen Manufactory.

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N. B. They may likewiſe be had at the Middle and Upper and Lower Ferries, on Schuylkill.

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A FEW healthy SERVANT MEN, from Briſtol, at the Widow Kreider's at the Golden Swan in Third-ſtreet, whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of very reaſonably by William Fiſher and Son.

June 27, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The TWELVE UNITED COLONIES, *by their* DELEGATES *in* CONGRESS, *to the* INHABITANTS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN.

Friends, Countrymen and Brethren!

BY theſe, and by every other appellation that may deſignate the ties which bind us to each other, we entreat your ſerious attention to this our ſecond attempt to prevent their diſſolution. Remembrance of former friendſhips, pride in the glorious achievements of our common anceſtors, and affection for the heirs of their virtues, have hitherto preſerved our mutual connexion. But when that friendſhip is violated by the groſſeſt injuries, when the pride of anceſtry becomes our reproach, and we are no otherwiſe allied than as tyrants and ſl ves, when reduced to the melancholy alternative of renouncing your favor or our freedom, can we heſitate about the choice? Let the ſpirit of Britons determine.

In a former addreſs we aſſerted our rights, and ſtated the injuries we had then received. We hoped that the mention of our wrongs would have rouſed that honeſt indignation which has ſlept too long for your honor, or the welfare of the empire. But we have not been permitted to entertain this pleaſing expectati n; every day brought an accumulation of injuries, and the invention of the Miniſtry has been conſtantly exerciſed in adding to the calamities of your American brethren.

After the moſt valuable right of legiſlation was infringed, when the powers aſſumed by your Parliament in which we are not repreſented, and from our local and other circumſtances cannot properly be repreſented, rendered our property precarious. After being denied that mode of trial to which we have long been indebted for the ſafety of our perſons and the preſervation of our liberties; after being, in many inſtances, diveſted of thoſe laws which were tranſmitted to us by our common anceſtors, and ſubjected to an arbitrary code, compiled under the auſpices of Roman tyrants; after annulling thoſe charters which encouraged our predeceſſors to brave death and danger in every ſhape on unknown ſeas, in deſarts unexplored, amidſt barbarous and inhoſpitable nations! When, without the form of trial, without a public accuſation, whole colonies were condemned; their trade deſtroyed, their inhabitants impoveriſhed; when ſoldiers were encouraged to embrue their hands in the blood of Americans by offers of impunity; when new modes of trial were inſtituted for the ruin of the accuſed, where the charge carried with it the horrors of conviction; when a deſpotic government was eſtabliſhed in a neighbouring province, and its limits extended to every of our frontiers, we little imagined that any thing could be added to this black catalogue of unprovoked injuries; but we have unhappily been deceived, and the late meaſures of the Britiſh Miniſtry fully convince us that their object is the reduction of theſe colonies to ſlavery and ruin!

To confirm this aſſertion let us recal your attention to the affairs of America ſince our laſt addreſs; let us combat the calumnies of our enemies, and let us warn you of the danger that threaten you in our deſtruction. Many of your fellow ſubjects, whoſe ſituation deprived them of other ſupport, drew their maintenance from the ſea; but the deprivation of our liberty being inſufficient to ſatisfy the reſentment of our enemies, the horrors of famine were ſuperadded, and a Britiſh Parliament, who, in better times were the protectors of innocence, and the patrons of humanity, have, without diſtinction of age or ſex, robbed thouſands of the food which they were accuſtomed to draw from that inexhauſtable ſource placed in their neighbourhood by the Benevolent Creator.

Another act of your legiſlature ſhuts our ports, and prohibits our trade with any but thoſe ſtates from whom the great law of ſelf-preſervation renders it abſolutely neceſſary we ſhould at preſent withhold our commerce. But this act, whatever may have been its deſign, we conſider rather as injurious to your opulence than our intereſt. All our commerce terminates with you; and the wealth we procure from other nations is ſoon exchanged for your ſuperfluities. Our remittances muſt then ceaſe with our trade, and our refinements with our affluence. We truſt, however, that laws which deprive us of every bleſſing but a ſoil that teams with the neceſſaries of life, and that liberty which renders the enjoyment of them ſecure, will not relax our vigour in their defence.

We might here obſerve on the cruelty and inconſiſtency of thoſe, who, while they publicly brand us with reproachful and unworthy epithets, endeavour to deprive us of the means of defence, by their interpoſition with foreign powers, and to deliver us to the lawleſs ravages of a mercileſs ſoldiery. But happily we are not without reſourſes; and tho' the timid and humiliating applications of a Britiſh miniſtry ſhould prevail with foreign nations, yet induſtry, prompted by neceſſity, will not leave us without the neceſſary ſupplies.

We could wiſh to go no farther, and, not to wound the ear of humanity, leave untold thoſe rigorous acts of oppreſſion, which are daily exerciſed in the town of Boſton, did we not hope, that by diſclaiming their deeds, and puniſhing the perpetrators, you would ſhortly vindicate the honor of the Britiſh name, and re-eſtabliſh the violated laws of juſtice.

That once populous, flouriſhing and commercial town is now garriſoned by an army ſent not to protect, but to enſlave its inhabitants. The civil government is overturned, and a military deſpotiſm erected upon its ruins. Without law, without right, powers are aſſumed unknown to the conſtitution. Private property is unjuſtly invaded. The inhabitants, daily ſubjected to the licentiouſneſs of the ſoldiery, are forbid to remove, in defiance of their natural rights, in violation of the moſt ſ lemn compacts. Or if, after long and weariſome ſolicitation, a paſs is procured, their effects are detained, and even thoſe who are moſt favored, have no alternative but poverty or ſlavery. The diſtreſs of many thouſand people, wantonly deprived of the neceſſaries of life, is a ſubject on which we would not wiſh to enlarge.

Yet we cannot but obſerve that a Britiſh fleet (unjuſtified even by acts of your legiſlature) are daily employed in ruining our commerce, ſeizing our ſhips, and depriving whole communities of their daily bread. Nor will a regard for your honor permit us to be ſilent while Britiſh troops ſully your glory, by actions which the moſt inveterate enmity will not palliate among civilized nations; the wanton and unneceſſary deſtruction of Charleſtown, a large, ancient, and once

populous town, juſt before deſerted by its inhabitants, who had fled to avoid the fury of your ſoldiery.

If you ſtill retain thoſe ſentiments of compaſſion by which Britons have ever been diſtinguiſhed—If the humanity, which tempered the valour of our common anceſtors, has not degenerated into cruelty, you will lament the miſeries of their deſcendants.

To what are we to attribute this treatment? If to any ſecret principle of the conſtitution let it be mentioned—let us learn that the government we have long revered is not without its defects, and that while it gives freedom to a part, it neceſſarily enſlaves the remainder of the empire. If ſuch a principle exiſts, why for ages has it ceaſed to operate? Why at this time is it called into action? Can no reaſon be aſſigned for this conduct? Or muſt it be reſolved into the wanton exerciſe of arbitrary power—And ſhall the deſcendants of Britons tamely ſubmit to this? No, Sirs! We never will, while we revere the memory of our gallant and virtuous anceſtors, we never can ſurrender thoſe glorious privileges, for which they fought, bled, and conquered. Admit that your fleets could deſtroy our towns, and ravage our ſea-coaſts; theſe are inconſiderable objects, things of no moment, to men whoſe boſoms glow with the ardour of liberty—We can retire beyond the reach of your navy, and without any ſenſible diminution of the neceſſaries of life, enjoy a luxury which from that period you will want;—THE LUXURY OF BEING FREE.

We know the force of your arms, and was it called forth in the cauſe of juſtice and your country, we might dread the exertion—But will Britons fight under the banners of tyranny? Will they counteract the labours, and diſgrace the victories of their anceſtors? Will they forge chains for their poſterity? If they deſcend to this unworthy taſk, will their ſwords retain their edge, their arms their accuſtomed vigour?—Britons can never become the inſtruments of oppreſſion, till they loſe the ſpirit of freedom, by which alone they are invincible.

Our enemies charge us with ſedition; in what does it conſiſt? In our refuſal to ſubmit to unwarrantable acts of injuſtice and cruelty? If ſo, ſhew us a period in your hiſtory, in which you have not been equally ſeditious?

We are accuſed of aiming at independence; but how is this accuſation ſupported? By the allegations of your miniſters, not by our actions.—Abuſed, inſulted, and contemned, what ſteps have we purſued to obtain redreſs? We have carried our dutiful petitions to the throne;—we have applied to your juſtice for relief, we have retrenched our luxury, and withheld our trade.

The advantages of our commerce were deſigned as a compenſation for your protection. When you ceaſed to protect, for what were we to compenſate?

What has been the ſucceſs of our endeavours? The clemency of our ſovereign is unhappily diverted; our petitions are treated with indignity; our prayers anſwered by inſults.—Our application to you remains unnoticed, and leaves us the melancholy apprehenſion of your wanting either the will, or the powers to aſſiſt us.

Even under theſe circumſtances, what meaſures have we taken that betray a deſire of independance? Have we called in the aid of thoſe foreign powers, who are the rivals of your grandeur? When your troops were few and defenceleſs, did we take advantage of their diſtreſs, and expel them our towns? Or have we not permitted them to fortify, to receive new aid, and to acquire additional ſtrength?

Let not your enemies and ours perſuade you that in this we were influenced by fear or any other unworthy motive. The lives of Britons are ſtill dear to us. They are the children of our parents, an uninterrupted intercourſe of mutual benefits had knit the bonds of friendſhip. When hoſtilities were commenced, when on a late occaſion we were wantonly attacked by your troops, though we repel ed their aſſaults, and returned their blows, yet we lamented the wounds they obliged us to give; nor have we yet learned to rejoice at a victory over Engliſhmen.

As we wiſh not to colour our actions, or diſguiſe our thoughts, we ſhall, in the ſimple language of truth, avow the meaſures we have purſued, the motives upon which we have acted, and our future deſigns.

When our late petition t the throne produced no other effect than freſh injuries, and votes of your legiſlature, calculated to juſtify every ſeverity; when your fleets and your armies were prepared to wreſt from us our property, to rob us of our liberties or our lives; when the hoſtile attempts of General Gage evinced his deſigns, we levied armies for our ſecurity and defence; when the powers veſted in the Governor of Canada gave us reaſon to apprehend danger from that quarter; and we had frequent intimations, that a cruel, and ſavage enemy, was to be let looſe upon the defenceleſs inhabitants of our frontiers; we took ſuch meaſures as prudence dictated, as neceſſity will juſtify. We poſſeſſed ourſelves of Crownpoint and Ticonderoga. Yet give us leave, moſt ſolemnly to aſſure you, that we have not yet loſt ſight of the object we have ever had in view, a reconciliation with you on conſtitutional principles, and a reſtoration of that frie dly intercourſe, which, to the advantage of both we till lately maintained.

The inhabitants of this country apply themſelves chiefly to agriculture and commerce.—As their faſhi ns and manners are ſimilar to yours; your markets muſt afford them the conveniencies and luxuries for which they exchange the produce of their labours. The wealth of this extended continent centers with you; and our trade is ſo regulated as to be ſubſervient only to your intereſt. You are too reaſonable to expect that by taxes (in addition to this) we ſhould contribute to your expence, to believe after diverting the fountain that the ſtreams can flow with unabated force.

It has been ſaid that we refuſe to ſubmit to the reſtrictions on our commerce. From whence is this inference drawn? Not from our words, we have repeatedly declared the contrary, and we again profeſs our ſubmiſſion to the ſeveral acts of trade and navigation paſſed before the year 1763, truſting nevertheleſs in the equity and juſtice of Parliament, that ſuch of them as upon cool and impartial conſideration ſhall appear to have impoſed unneceſſary or grievous reſtrictions, will at ſome happier period be repealed or altered. And we cheerfully conſent to the operation of ſuch acts of the Britiſh Parliament as ſhall be reſtrained to the regulation of our external commerce for the purpoſe of ſecuring the commercial advantages of the whole empire to the mother country, and the commercial benefits of its reſpective members, excluding every idea of taxation internal or external, for raiſing a revenue on the ſubjects in America without their conſent.

It is alledged that we contribute nothing to the common defence, to this we anſwer that the advantages which Great-Britain receives from the monopoly of our trade far exceeds our proportion of the expence neceſſary for that purpoſe. But ſhould theſe advantages be inadequate thereto, let the reſtriction on our trade be removed, and we will cheerfully contribute ſuch proportion when conſtitutionally required.

It is a fundamental principle of the Britiſh conſtitution, that every man ſhould have at leaſt a repreſentative ſhare in the formation of thoſe laws by which he is bound. Were it otherwiſe, the regulation of our internal police by a Britiſh Parliament, who are, and ever will be, unacquainted with our local circumſtances, muſt be always inconvenient, and fre-

quently oppreſſive, working our wrong, without yielding any poſſible advantage to you.

A plan of accommodation (as it has been abſurdly called) has been propoſed by your Miniſters to our reſpective Aſſemblies. Were this propoſal free from every other objection, but that which ariſes from the time of the offer, it would not be unexceptionable. Can men deliberate with the bayonet at their breaſt? Can they treat with freedom while their towns are ſacked; when daily inſtances of injuſtice, and oppreſſion, diſturb the ſlower operations of reaſon?

If this propoſal is really ſuch as you ſhould offer, and we accept, why was it delayed till the nation was put to uſeleſs expence, and we were reduced to our preſent melancholy ſituation?--If it holds forth nothing, why was it propoſed? Unleſs indeed to deceive you into a belief that we are unwilling to liſten to any terms of accommodation. But what is ſubmitted to our conſideration? We contend for the diſpoſal of our property. We are told that our demand is unreaſonable, that our Aſſemblies may indeed collect our money, but that they muſt at the ſame time offer; not what your exigencies or ours may require, but ſo much as ſhall be deemed ſufficient to ſatisfy the deſires of a Miniſter and enable him to provide for favourites and dependants (a recurrence to your own treaſury will convince you how little of the money already extorted from us has been applied to the relief of your burthens) to ſuppoſe that we would thus graſp the ſhadow, and give up the ſubſtance is adding inſult to injuries.

We have, nevertheleſs, again preſented an humble and dutiful petition to our Sovereign; and, to remove every imputation of obſtinacy, have requeſted his Majeſty to direct ſome mode by which the united applications of his faithful Coloniſts may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation. We are willing to treat on ſuch terms as can alone render an accommodation laſting; and we flatter ourſelves that our pacific endeavours will be attended with a removal of the troops, a repeal of thoſe laws of the operation of which we complain on the one part, and a diſſolution of our army and commercial aſſociations on the other.

Yet conclude not from this that we propoſe to ſurrender our property into the hands of your Miniſtry, or veſt your Parliament with a power which may terminate in our deſtruction. The great bulwarks of our conſtitution we have deſired to maintain by every temperate, by every peaceable means; but your Miniſters, equal foes to Britiſh and American freedom, have added to their former oppreſſions an attempt to reduce us by the ſword to a baſe and abject ſubmiſſion. On the ſword therefore we are compelled to rely for protection.—— Should victory declare in your favour, yet men trained to arms from their infancy, and animated by the love of liberty, will afford neither a cheap or eaſy conqueſt. Of this at leaſt we are aſſured, that our ſtruggle will be glorious, our ſucceſs certain, ſince even in death we ſhall find that freedom which in life you forbid us to enjoy.

Let us now aſk what advantages are to attend our reduction? The trade of a ruined and deſolate country is always inconſiderable, its revenue trifling; the expence of ſubjecting and retaining it in ſubjection certain and inevitable. What then remains but the gratifications of an ill judged pride, or the hope of rendering us ſubſervient to deſigns on your liberty.

Soldiers, who have ſheathed their ſwords in the bowels of their American brethren, will not draw them with more reluctance againſt you. When too late you may lament the loſs of that freedom which we exhort you, while ſtill in your power, to preſerve.

On the other hand, ſhould you prove unſucceſsful; ſhould that connexion which we moſt ardently wiſh to maintain be diſſolved; ſhould your Miniſters exhauſt your treaſures, waſte the blood of your countrymen in vain attempts on our liberty, do they not deliver you, weak and defenceleſs to your natural enemies.

Since then your Liberty muſt be the price of your victories, your ruin, of your defeat. What blind fatality can urge you to a purſuit deſtructive of all that Britons hold dear?

If you have no regard to the connexion that has for ages ſubſiſted between us; if you have forgot the wounds we received fighting by your ſide for the extention of the empire; if our commeree is an object below your conſideration; if juſtice and humanity have loſt their influence on your hearts, ſtill motives are not wanting to excite your indignation at the meaſures now purſued; your wealth, your honor, your liberty, are at ſtake.

Notwithſtanding the diſtreſs to which we are reduced, we ſometimes forget our own afflictions to anticipate and ſympathize in yours. We grieve that raſh and inconſiderate councils ſhould precipitate the deſtruction of an empire which has been the envy and admiration of ages. And call God to witneſs! that we would part with our property, endanger our lives, and ſacrifice every thing but liberty to redeem you from ruin.

A cloud hangs over your heads and ours; ere this reaches you it may probably have burſt upon us; let us then, before the remembrance of former kindneſs is obliterated, once more repeat thoſe appellations which are ever grateful in our ears. Let us intreat heaven to avert our ruin, and the deſtruction that threatens our friends, brethren and countrymen, on the other ſide of the Atlantic.

By Order of the CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

Atteſted by

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Philad. July 8, 1775.

CHARLESTOWN *(South-Carolina) June* 20.

On Saturday evening laſt his Excellency the Hon. Lord WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Governor in Chief, &c of this province, with his lady and family, arrived here in the Scorpion man of war from England. His Lordſhip was ſaluted on his arrival by the Tamar man of war, by Fort Johnſon, and the ſeveral forts in town; and about one o'clock the next day his Lordſhip landed at Champney's wharf, where he was received by ſeveral gentlemen, as alſo by the grenadier company under arms; the regiment of militia were likewiſe under arms. From the wharf his Lordſhip walked in proceſſion, preceded by the grenadier company to the ſtate-houſe, where his commiſſion was read and publiſhed in the council chamber, in the preſence of ſome of the members of his Majeſty's council, &c. from whence he returned in the ſame order to the exchange, where it was again read; after which his Lordſhip and the whole company repaired to the ſtate-houſe, where a genteel entertainment was provided on the occaſion.

The General Aſſembly of this province, which was to meet here yeſterday, agreeable to the laſt adjournment, is prorogued by his Excellency the Governor, to Monday the tenth of July next.

June 27. The Provincial Congreſs have requeſted by advertiſement, that men of every denomination and perſuaſion would carry with them, to all places of divine worſhip, loaded fire arms, which on Sunday laſt was moſt generally complied with.

WATERTOWN, *July* 3.

Capt. Tileſton arrived at Newbury laſt Wedneſday, in twenty-one days from Newfoundland, and informs us, that a greater number of veſſels had arrived from Europe for the fiſhery than uſual, as the colonies were not permitted to fiſh on the banks there; but finding they could not procure flour, &c. ſeveral veſſels returned home before Capt. Tileſton ſailed, and many more were ſoon to follow (their voyages being broken up) in order it is preſumed to ſettle the *fare* with my *Lord North!*

The Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; appointed by the Continental Congreſs General and Commander in Chief of all the New-England forces, paſſed through this town yeſterday, on his way to Cambridge, attended by a Committee from the Provincial Congreſs, and a train of other gentlemen, eſcorted by a company of horſe from Marlborough.

The e has been an exchange of cannon almoſt every day this week paſt, between the enemy at Boſton neck, and our troops at Roxbury; and yeſterday morning about four o'clock a very heavy cannonade began and continued till after eight; but we have not heard of any particulars, ſaving that the enemy fired two houſes near the burying ground in Roxbury, by bombs, and that our forces have demoliſhed the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Brown, on Boſton neck.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 1.

By a return made a few days ſince at the head quarters of the American army, it appears that only forty-eight provincials were killed in the late battle on Bunker's hill, and 131 wounded; thirty of the latter were taken priſoners, and ſix have ſince died of their wounds in Boſton; the priſoners that remain with the enemy (twenty-four in number) are like to recover.

NEW-YORK, *July* 10.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Captain Francis Hutcheſon, of the Royal American regiment, to be one of the Aſſiſtant Quarter-Maſter Generals in America.

The report we had laſt Friday of Boſton being burnt, is without the leaſt foundation; and we hear was propagated by a man that was not in his ſenſes.

Laſt week Mr. Thomas Lawrence, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, was married to Miſs Morris, daughter of Col. Lewis Morris, of Morriſſania, in the county of Weſtcheſter; a young lady of great merit and beauty.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 11.

The raft ſhip from this port, Capt. Wingate Newman, arrived at Dover the ſixth of May, after a very rough paſſage, in which ſhe loſt two ſeamen and one of her boats, had her mizenmaſt carried away, and her rudder ſtrained.

A correſpondent informs us that one of the gentlemen appointed to command a company of RIFLE MEN, to be raiſed in one of our frontier counties, had ſo many applications from the people in his neighbourhood, to be enrolled for the ſervice, that a greater number preſented than his inſtructions permitted him to engage, and being unwilling to give offence to any, thought of the following expedient, viz. He, with a piece of a chalk, drew on a board the figure of a noſe of the common ſize, which he placed at the diſtance of one hundred and fifty yards, declaring that thoſe who ſhould come neareſt the mark ſhould be enliſted, when ſixty odd hit the object.

General Gage, take care of *your* noſe!

Governor Tryon has prorogued the Aſſembly of the province of New-York to the ninth day of Auguſt next.

The account of the death of Gov. Shirley, in the Weſt-Indies, is premature.

WILLIAM SMITH, BROKER, near the London Coffee-Houſe, has for ſale,

A Quantity of MACKAREL and LONG ISLAND FLAX, a few pipes of excellent MADEIRA WINE fit for immediate uſe, CONIAC and SPANISH BRANDY, a quantity of FRENCH INDIGO, fifty tierces of RICE, a parcel of good COFFEE, JAMAICA SPIRITS, WEST INDIA RUM, and a few caſks of SUGAR.

A Noted good STAND for the VENDUE BUSINESS, at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, is now to be let on a leaſe for upwards of three years. For terms apply to

JAMES LOUGHEAD.

N. B. Said Loughead carries on the Vendue Buſineſs as uſual. Thoſe who have rum, ſugar, melaſſes, coffee, cocoa, cotton, rice, raiſins, indigo, pimento, pepper, madder, alum, brimſtone, coperas, tanned leather, nails, window glaſs, and other articles that would be too tedious to enumerate. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ him in the diſpoſal of any of the above mentioned merchandize, &c. at public or private ſale, ſhall have free ſtorage for the ſame until a convenient ſeaſon may offer for ſelling.

The univerſal antiſcorbutic DROPS,
Prepared by the Proprietor, JOSEPH POOLE, late from LONDON.

THESE DROPS are extracted from the vegetable, mineral and animal Kingdoms, with great Improvements, and are much ſuperior to Meredant's, or any other Medicine yet publiſhed, in eradicating the moſt inveterate ſcorbutic Diſorders, whether they be of the Leproſy, or the Evil, Elephantiaſis, Strumas, Fiſtulas, Piles, Inflammations in the Eyes, Cancers, Rheumatiſm and Gout, Ulcers, Blotches, pimpled Faces of ever ſo long ſtanding, as many remarkable Cures do ſufficiently teſtify. They open all Obſtructions, and, by purifying the Blood, prevent malignant Humours of every Kind from diſturbing the Body, either inward or outward; and have this good Property, are both eaſy and pleaſant to take, and require no Confinement, and the Virtues will hold good many Years. They have likewiſe been found the moſt efficacious Medicine in the complicated cutaneous Diſorders peculiar to hot Climates. This Medicine is peculiarly excellent in purifying the Blood from thoſe Humours which too often follow the Smallpox. They are ſold by Samuel Taylor, Stationer, in Water-ſtreet, at the Corner of Market-ſtreet, Nicholas Brooks in Second-ſtreet, between Blackhorſe alley and Market-ſtreet; and by the Proprieor, at the Printer's hereof. Price one Dollar a Bottle.

*** All Maſters of Veſſels and others are deſired not to harbour or carry him off.

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia.

A Journeyman STOCKING WEAVER, who underſtands his buſineſs, and is ſober, is wanted to go to Virginia. Inquire of the printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in Front-ſtreet, near the London Coffee-Houſe.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Published THREE Times a Week; on *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1775. [Num. 74.

LONDON, *May* 23.

LORD Rochford having asserted, in the Upper House, that the merchants in Spain were not apprehensive of the very great preparations and armaments going forward in the sea-ports of that kingdom being intended against England; it is but right to inform the public, that a very intelligent English merchant has written several times to his correspondent in London, in the most positive terms, that there is no doubt but the Spaniards intend to go to war with us. He says, "that throughout the Spanish nation, particularly among the sailors, there is an eager wish, and strong expectation, for a war with England." But this appears pretty plain, that the intention of the Spanish court is divulged, otherwise the people would not entertain the idea of a rupture with the English; it is therefore amazing that the ministry here have not yet taken the proper steps to ward off the blow which Spain is aiming at us; but it may truly be said of our ministers, or KING's FRIENDS, as they emphatically call themselves, "*Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*"

If the saying be true, that those whom heaven intends to destroy, it first deprives of its reason, we may conclude that our ministry are fated to destruction. Nothing but a total deprivation of reason could have tempted government to have unfurnished this kingdom and Ireland of troops, at a time when France and Spain are augmenting their force both by land and sea. Could the firmest friends of the house of Bourbon have wished a fitter opportunity for any attempts on these dominions, either at home or abroad, than when a great part of the army, and a large squadron of ships are employed against the Americans? Or what time can be more proper for those powers to attempt distressing us than when we are irresolute in our councils, divided among ourselves, and on the eve of a civil war; with a ministry disposed to ruin us, and a Parliament in whom we can have no confidence?

Near a century since a new discovery was made in physic by some anatomists, who asserted they could cure sundry diseases by taking certain quantities of blood from the afflicted person, and in its room transfusing an equal quantity of the warm blood of some wholesome animal, so that by degrees the whole mass might be renovated. This method, which has been dormant for many years, is, we hear, newly revived by an eminent Scotch physician, who has practised it with great success on many persons, so as to quite alter not only their blood but their dispositions. By transfusing the blood of a mole into a gentleman who once gloried in being born a Briton; and was, when young, remarkably clear sighted, he is now become so blind that he can scarce behold a glimmering of the light of reason; cannot discern his friends from his foes, nor stir a step but as he is led.

By several letters from Athlone, we learn that the celebrated Miss Catley died there, a few days since in child bed. It is said she has left upwards of thirty thousand pounds, which are bequeathed among her children.

It is confidently asserted, that a tax will be laid, at the request of a great personage, on masquerade tickets.

KINGSTON *(in Jamaica) May* 6.

On Thursday the 27th ult. the new theatre, on the parade in this town, was opened by the American Company of Comedians, under the direction of Mr. Douglass, with Mr. Cumberland's comedy of the West-Indian, and a petite piece of Mr. Garrick's, called Miss in her Teens. The applause which attended the whole of the performance, as it stamped the mark of approbation on the merit of the performers, who did all imaginable justice to their several characters, so it reflected honour upon the taste and judgment of their auditors.

NEWBERN *(North-Carolina) June* 2.

On Monday last the lady and family of his Excellency the Governor embarked on board a vessel here for New-York; and the same day his Excellency set out by land for Cape Fear.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 23.

To his EXCELLENCY, &c.

The Address of the HOUSE of BURGESSES.

My Lord,

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Burgesses of Virginia, return your Lordship our sincere thanks for your kind tender of services, expressed in your message to this House of the sixth instant, as also for your Lordship's assurance that you will do every thing in your power to restore the public tranquillity, upon a sure and firm foundation. This House, my Lord, have the highest sense of the services you rendered to this country on the late Indian expedition; and, while they reflect on this part of your Lordship's conduct, sincerely lament that any event should disturb the happiness which your Lordship is pleased to say you have enjoyed among us. Wishing, most ardently, for a restoration of that harmony which subsisted between your Lordship and the people, we have directed an inquiry into the causes of the late disturbances and commotions which have arisen in some parts of this colony; and we assure your Lordship that we will proceed to investigate this matter with due attention, and apply, on our parts, remedies the best our abilities can suggest.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses,

THIS address, acknowledging the highest sense of the services I rendered to this country on the late Indian expedition, though late*, will still, I hope, do credit to the justice of the House of Burgesses.

* *One cannot help remarking the injustice of this insinuation, for the journal of the House of Burgesses proves the resolution for the address (to which the foregoing was intended as an answer) passed the House, upon receipt of his Lordship's message respecting the powder, the day before he left this city; and the Gazettee, published the day before he went away, must have informed his Lordship of this generous disposition of the House. So, if the address was really* late, *as his Lordship conceives, the reason must be found in his Lordship's going from the seat of government on board an armed vessel.*

By the ſhip Barclay, *Capt.* Cox, *from* Liverpool, *we have received the following advices.*

LONDON, *May* 26.

This day the Houſe of Lords was prodigiouſly crouded, expecting that the Queen would have been preſent. A little before two o'clock the Lord Chancellor came, and the Houſe went to prayers.

About two o'clock his Majeſty was ſeated on the throne, and having ſent a meſſage by Sir Francis Molyneux, Knight, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, to the Houſe of Commons, deſiring their attendance; the Speaker, with the Houſe, came up, and, previous to the royal aſſent being given to any of the bills, the Speaker delivered himſelf to the following purport:

"SIR,

"Your faithful Commons preſent to you three money bills; the firſt for raiſing money by loans or exchequer bills for the ſervice of the year 1775; the ſecond for eſtabliſhing a lottery, and for paying off 1,000,000l. three per cent annuities, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned; and the other for appropriating the ſurpluſſes of the ſinking fund for the ſervice of the current year. Theſe are all neceſſary grants, but they are yet very heavy, and are what nothing but the particular exigences of the times could juſtify in a time of profound peace. The unhappy differences in America have been the chief cauſe of this expence; and I truſt, that when the people of America ſee, in a proper light, the conduct of this country, they will learn to pay proper obedience to the laws; if, on the contrary, they ſhould perſiſt in their reſolutions, and that if the *ſword muſt be drawn*, your faithful Commons will do every thing in their power to maintain and ſupport the ſupremacy of *this* legiſlature. A great part of the ſeſſion has been taken up in determining complaints reſpecting controverted elections. I cannot but admire the wiſdom of the laſt Parliament in enacting that law; neither can I withhold the praiſe juſtly due to the Committees, who have acted ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the public, and ſo fully in diſcharge of their own conſciences. On the whole, Sir, I make no doubt but you will faithfully apply the money thus granted to the purpoſes for which it was appropriated."

His Majeſty gave the royal aſſent to eight public, and nine private bills, among which were the following:

The bill for redeeming 1,000,000 of the capital ſtock of the three per cent. annuities in the manner and terms therein mentioned; and for eſtabliſhing a lottery.

The bill for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum out of the ſinking fund, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The bill to explain and amend an act to eſtabliſh a fund for defraying the adminiſtration of juſtice, and ſupport of the civil government of Quebec.

The bill for the encouragement of the fiſheries carried on from Great-Britain, Ireland and the Britiſh dominions in Europe.

The bill for giving a public reward to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall diſcover a northern paſſage from Europe to the weſt and ſouthern ocean of America.

The bill to amend an act to enable the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons to iſſue his warrants to make out new writs for the choice of members to ſerve in parliament, in the room of ſuch members as ſhall die during the receſs.

The bill for ſettling Buckingham-houſe on the Queen, in lieu of Somerſet-houſe.

The bill to enlarge the term of letters patent granted to William Clockworthy for the ſole uſe of a diſcovery of certain materials for the making of porcelain. Alſo to ſeveral private bills.

After which his Majeſty made the following moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, viz.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I cannot, in juſtice to you, forbear to expreſs my entire ſatisfaction in your conduct during the courſe of this important ſeſſion.

"You have maintained, with a firm and ſteady reſolution, the rights of my crown, and the authority of Parliament, which I ſhall ever conſider as inſeparable. You have protected and promoted the commercial intereſts of my kingdoms; and you have, at the ſame time, given convincing proofs of your readineſs (as far as the conſtitution will allow you) to gratify the wiſhes, and remove the apprehenſions of my ſubjects in America; and I am perſuaded that the moſt ſalutary effects muſt, in the end, reſult from meaſures formed and conducted on ſuch principles.

"The late mark of your affectionate attachment to me, and to the Queen, and the zeal and unanimity which accompanied it, demand my particular thanks.

"I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that as well from the general diſpoſitions of other powers, as from the ſolemn aſſurances which I have received, I have great reaſon to expect the continuance of peace: Nothing, on my part, conſiſtent with the maintenance of the honor and intereſt of my kingdoms, ſhall be wanting to ſecure the public tranquillity.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"It gives me much concern, that the unhappy diſturbances in ſome of my colonies have obliged me to propoſe to you an augmentation of my army, and have prevented me from compleating the intended reduction of the eſtabliſhment of my naval forces. I cannot ſufficiently thank you for the cheerfulneſs and public ſpirit with which you have granted the ſupplies for the ſeveral ſervices of the current year.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"I have nothing to deſire of you, but to uſe your beſt endeavours to preſerve and to cultivate, in your ſeveral counties, the ſame regard for public order, and the ſame diſcernment of their true intereſts, which have in theſe times diſtinguiſhed the character of my faithful and beloved people; and the continuance of which cannot fail to render them happy at home, and reſpected abroad."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command ſaid;

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday, the twenty-ſeventh day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the twenty-ſeventh day of July next."

The Earl of Chatham is ſaid to be dangerouſly ill at his ſeat at Hayes.

There is now in the Generality of Paris a line of troops compoſed of 25,000 men, who are placed in the neigbourhoods of thoſe towns and villages where markets are held, in order to preſerve the public tranquillity.

The following is his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of condolance of the Houſe of Commons on the death of the Queen of Denmark.

"That he returns his thanks to that Houſe for the concern they have expreſſed for the great loſs which has happened in his family by the death of his ſiſter the Queen of Denmark."

Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; was given over by his phyſicians laſt Wedneſday.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 12.

Laſt Sunday evening Major Skeene and Mr. Lundy (once a Lieutenant in the army) arrived at Gen. Wooſter's camp, near the city of New-York, when, after refreſhing themſelves, they were conducted to the General's quarters, at the houſe of Mr. Heron (formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal Highlanders) where they were treated with great civility and reſpect; but on Monday Mr. Lundy made his eſcape through a back door, got on board the Aſia man of war, and afterwards went on board a tranſport bound for Boſton, in which he ſailed on Tueſday morning. He was aſſiſted in his eſcape by Heron, who was taken into cuſtody, and is ſent priſoner to Hartford in Connecticut, along with the Major.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated Monday, July 3, 1775.

"The greateſt civility and attention was paid to the Generals on their arrival at the camp, which was on Sunday about noon. When they were within twenty miles of the camp, they received an expreſs, that the Parliamentary troops had, on Saturday morning about ſix o'clock, begun a very heavy cannonading on the town of Roxbury, which continued better than two hours without intermiſſion, though with little or no loſs on the ſide of the Provincials, and that they expected a general attack on Sunday about two o'clock, at the time of high water: This we had confirmed, and I believe was prevented by a heavy rain; which began at half paſt twelve, and continued till late at night. The Generals have ſpent this whole day in reviewing the troops, lines, fortifications, &c. They find the troops to be fifteen thouſand ſtrong, and the works to be in as good order as could be expected. The Regulars have been ſounding the ſhore this afternoon, and we are in ſome expectation of a viſit at the next high water. Our men are all in good ſpirits, and wiſh they may come out; the beſt account we can get of the late engagement is, that the regulars loſt more than eight hundred in the field, and ſeven hundred wounded.

"Among the ſlain are Colonel Williams, Major Pitcairn, and Major Sheriff; it remains a matter of doubt whether or not General Burgoyne is among the dead. This we are certain of, that General Howe commanded the firſt diviſion of 1700, and General Burgoyne the ſecond of 1300, and ſince the battle he has not been ſeen in Boſton, it is given out that he is gone to England. The Provincials had not more than 700 in the action. The Welſh Fuzileers, the beſt regiment in the Engliſh army, carried from the field no more than ſeventeen privates and one Captain; it is alſo certain Gage loſt eighty-four officers.

"*Tueſday Morning, 6 o'clock.* Four horſes of Preſton's regiment fell into the hands of our centries this morning, which was owing to the Regulars calling in all their out centries, as they expected a general attack from the Provincials, which, we ſuppoſe, was owing to our viewing all their lines yeſterday evening, we went ſo near as to make them apprehenſive we were reconnoitring, in order to find ſome place fit to begin an attack. The loſs of the Provincials, as by the return made to General Waſhington this morning, is one hundred and thirty eight killed, three hundred and one wounded, and ſeven miſſing."

☞ Genteel BOARDING and LODGINGS to be had in a public Part of the City, on reaſonable Terms. Inquire of the Printer.

TOMORROW will be PUBLISHED and SOLD by the Printer hereof,

AN APPENDIX to that valuable pamphlet entitled "Conſiderations on the meaſures carrying on with reſpect to the Britiſh Colonies in North-America."

In the preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed, by the Printer of this Paper,

THE SPEECH of EDMUND BURKE, Eſq; on moving his Reſolutions for Conciliation with the Colonies, March 22, 1775.

For Wilmington, North-Carolina,

The ſloop BETSEY, Samuel Jones maſter.

HAS very good accommodations, and will ſail in five or ſix days. For freight or paſſage apply to Mr. Samuel Shoemaker, or ſaid maſter on board, at Molton's Wharf.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1775.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

The PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS

In actual Engagements,

Both in platoons, ſub, and grand DIVISIONS; explaining all the different evolutions and manœuvres in firing ſtanding, advancing and retreating, which were exhibited before his preſent Majeſty, May 8, 1769, and before John Duke of Argyle, on the links of Leith, near Edinburgh, in 1771; with ſome additions ſince that time, explained with thirty folio copper-plates. Alſo an addition of three copper-plates, firſt of ſurveying; ſecond, fortification; and the third containing two figures, one of a gun, and the other of a mortar, according to the deſcriptions which will be annexed. Likewiſe ſome ſecrets of the Engliſh laboratory clearly diſcuſſed and explained.

N. B. The propoſals were firſt publiſhed May 3, 1775, by THOMAS HANSON, adjutant for the ſecond battalion: It is expected ſaid work will be completed in three or four weeks from this date. The ſubſcribers names will be inſerted, and thoſe that chooſe to ſubſcribe muſt do it ſpeedily, otherwiſe their names will not be in the book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by John Dickinſon, Eſq; Thomas Mifflin, Eſq; Daniel Roberdeau, merchant; John Cox, jun. merchant; Samuel Meredith, merchant; John Wilcocks, merchant; Mr. Bradford, printer; by the author, Thomas Hanſon; Thomas Nevell, at the ſign of the Carpenter's-Hall, Fourth-ſtreet; Benjamin Loxley; Robert Bell, printer and bookſeller, in Third-ſtreet; and the Printer hereof.

Southwark, July 8, 1775.

ALL perſons are forbid to truſt my WIFE SARAH, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN REYNOLDS.

A FEW healthy SERVANT MEN, from Briſtol, at the Widow Kreider's at the Golden Swan in Third ſtreet, whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of very reaſonably by William Fiſher and Son.

June 27, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A Dark brown HORSE, near fifteen Hands high, five Years old, paces and trots, has been uſed to a Chair, and is well made for a Draught Horſe. Inquire of William Brown, at the Leopard, the upper End of Arch-Street.

In the preſs, and will be publiſhed on Saturday next, by

JOHN DEAN, Bookbinder, in Lætitia-court,

Printed on a good paper and type, octavo ſize,

A SELF DEFENSIVE WAR lawful,

Proved in a SERMON preached at Lancaſter, before Captain Roſs's company of militia, in the Preſbyterian church on Sabbath morning, June 4th, 1775,

By the Rev. JOHN CARMICHAEL, A. M.

Then ſaid he unto them, but now he that hath a purſe let him take it, and likewiſe his ſcrip—and he that hath no ſword, let him ſell his garment and buy one—Luke xxii. 36.

Now publiſhed at the requeſt of the Author, and corrected by himſelf from the copy printed at Lancaſter;

Humbly offered to the peruſal of the MILITARY ASSOCIATORS of the city, liberties and county of Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

THE STOCK in TRADE of the late Evan Morgan, deceaſed, being a proper Aſſortment of GROCERY. Likewiſe the well accuſtomed Shop and Houſe where he lived to be let, at the Corner of Vine and Fourth Streets, being an excellent Stand for Buſineſs. For Terms inquire at the ſaid Dwelling, or of George Morgan, the Corner of Elm and Third Streets; or of the Subſcriber, the Corner of Spruce and Second Streets.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Evan Morgan are requeſted to make immediate Payment; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt it are deſired to bring in their Accounts for Adjuſtment to

JOHN MORGAN, Ex.

A BLACKSMITH wanted to go to South-Carolina.

A Sober induſtrious man, that underſtands country work, ſuch as ploughs, making cart tire and iron work for ſaw-mills, will have good wages, and conſiderable encouragement. For farther particulars inquire of the ſubſcriber in Church-Alley.

THOMAS SHUTE.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1775.

STOLE from the Subſcriber, laſt Night or this Morning, out of his Houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge, a Broadcloth Cloke, light Drab ſuperfine Broadcloth long Cloke a little broke with Wear, bound with Silver Twiſt, and a Velvet Collar nearly of the ſame Colour as the Cloke; a Pair of brown Thread knit Stockings, a Pair of Holland Sleeves, a double Handkerchief, a Check Apron, a Tablecloth wove Bird Eye Figure, and marked M. S. Whoever apprehends the Thief, ſo that he or ſhe may be brought to Juſtice and the Things recovered, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

JOHN SHEARMAN.

*

Philadelphia, June 12, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away this Morning from the Subſcriber, at the Fountain Inn in Cheſnut-ſtreet, an Engliſh SERVANT MAN named JOHN MOORE, who has conſtantly kept the Bar at ſaid Inn; he is about twenty Years of Age, five Feet ſeven Inches high, well made, ſtoops when he walks, fair Complexion, and brown Hair. He had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and Leather Breeches. It is ſuppoſed he will change his Clothes. He writes a good Hand, and probably will forge a Paſs.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter can have him again, ſhall have the above Reward.

WILLIAM DIBLEY.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG WOMAN, who would be glad to ſerve in a reputable family, as UPPER MAID. Inquire of the printer.

WANTS A PLACE,

AS a WET NURSE, a young woman who can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

A GOOD COACHMAN, that wants employ, may hear of a place by applying to the printer hereof.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that from taking cold, and being expoſed to hardſhips, he was brought into a bad ſtate of health, which brought on pains and ſwellings of the legs, and alſo of the arms, to that degree he could get but little reſt at nights, notwithſtanding he applied to an able phyſician for advice, and uſed many means under which he rather grew worſe than better, till he applied to Doctor GEORGE WEED for advice, by the uſe of his means he ſoon found help. The pains vaniſhed, the ſwellings abated and ſoon diſappeared, the uſe of his limbs were reſtored, which in a great meaſure before were loſt, his health was confirmed, and his limbs were as ſupple as ever. Is certified by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW.

THE ſubſcriber deſires to inform the public, that he was ſeized with a ſharp pain in the head, which continued about a year, ſo bad that he could get but very little reſt night or day, notwithſtanding he applied to ſeveral able phyſicians of this city, who tried their uttermoſt, but could not remove the pain from the head; this diſcouraged him ſo much that he deſpaired of relief. Some of his friends adviſed him to apply to Doctor GEORGE WEED, which he did, and with ſome difficulty he was perſuaded to undertake him; and as ſoon as he uſed his medicines, he found relief in a ſhort time, and by continuing of them for ſome time, the pain was removed entirely out of his head, and his ſtrength returned, which he had loſt by ſo long and painful diſorder, ſo that he is now able to go about his buſineſs. Is certified by

Philad. June 27, 1775. ROBERT BROCKS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1775. [Num. 75.

The univerſal antiſcorbutic DROPS,
Prepared by the Proprietor, JOSEPH POOL, late from LONDON.

THESE DROPS are extracted from the vegetable, mineral and animal Kingdoms, with great Improvements, and are much ſuperior to Meredant's, or any other Medicine yet publiſhed, in eradicating the moſt inveterate ſcorbutic Diſorders, whether they be of the Leproſy, or the Evil, Elephantiaſis, Strumas, Fiſtulas, Piles, Inflammations in the Eyes, Cancers, Rheumatiſm and Gout, Ulcers, Blotches, pimpled Faces of ever ſo long ſtanding, as many remarkable Cures do ſufficiently teſtify. They open all Obſtructions, and, by purifying the Blood, prevent malignant Humours of every Kind from diſturbing the Body, either inward or outward; and have this good Property, are both eaſy and pleaſant to take, and require no Confinement, and the Virtues will hold good many Years. They have likewiſe been found the moſt efficacious Medicine in the complicated cutaneous Diſorders peculiar to hot Climates. This Medicine is peculiarly excellent in purifying the Blood from thoſe Humours which too often follow the Smallpox. They are ſold by Samuel Taylor, Stationer, in Water-ſtreet, at the Corner of Market-ſtreet, Nicholas Brooks in Second-ſtreet, between Blackhorſe alley and Market-ſtreet; and by the Proprieor, at the Printer's hereof. Price one Dollar a Bottle.

JUST PUBLISHED, and SOLD by the printer hereof,

AN APPENDIX to that valuable pamphlet entitled "Conſiderations on the meaſures carrying on with reſpect to the Britiſh Colonies in North-America."

A Noted good STAND for the VENDUE BUSINESS, at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, is now to be let on a leaſe for upwards of three years. For terms apply to
JAMES LOUGHEAD.

N. B. Said Loughead carries on the Vendue Buſineſs as uſual. Thoſe who have rum, ſugar, melaſſes, coffee, cocoa, cotton, rice, raiſins, indigo, pimento, pepper, madder, alum, brimſtone, coperas, tanned leather, nails, window glaſs, and other articles that would be too tedious to enumerate. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ him in the diſpoſal of any of the above mentioned merchandize, &c. at public or private ſale, ſhall have free ſtorage for the ſame until a convenient ſeaſon may offer for ſelling.

WILLIAM SMITH, BROKER, near the London Coffee-Houſe, has for ſale

A Quantity of MACKAREL and LONG-ISLAND FLAX, a few pipes of excellent MADEIRA WINE fit for immediate uſe, CONIAC and SPANISH BRANDY, a quantity of FRENCH INDIGO, fifty tierces of RICE, a parcel of good COFFEE, JAMAICA SPIRITS, WEST INDIA RUM, and a few caſks of SUGAR.

LONDON, *May* 23.

LAST night an expreſs arrived from Madrid, with ſuch ſatisfactory accounts from thence that the armament was not intended againſt England, that the court have laid aſide all intentions of making a defence. Now the aſſurances given to our memorial are, that the Spaniards are only going againſt the Moors, for which purpoſe there are ſeventeen ſail of the line, fifteen ſail of frigates, and two hundred tranſports at Carthagena, two hundred tranſports at Cadiz, and fifteen ſail of the line and two hundred tranſports at Ferrol; and all this amazing equipment is deſigned againſt the *Moors*.

The Portugueſe, jealous of their Brazil ſettlements, ſuſpecting this force was to be employed againſt them, and the cabinet of Madrid was broke open, and a copy of the deſign taken, which made the Portugueſe eaſy on that head; and ſo perfectly are they convinced of the truth of it, that there is not the leaſt preparation making of defence.

The deſign being againſt the Moors is entirely out of the queſtion, and that it is againſt Ireland and the Weſt-India iſles is without a doubt.

May 25. Yeſterday morning the Dutcheſs of Kingſton came through the back door of the Duke of Newcaſtle's houſe, and went up the ſtairs which lead to Lord Mansfield's room, behind the Court of King's-bench. As ſoon as the court ſat, Mr. Wallace acquainted the court with the buſineſs relative to her Grace, and that the parties were all ready and attending without: Lord Mansfield then gave directions for them to be called in, and her Grace, attended by the Duke of Newcaſtle, Lord Mount Stewart, Mr. Le Roche, and Sir Thomas Clarges, came out from the anti-chamber into court; her Grace having paid her obedience to the judges and counſel, ſat down betwixt Mr. Juſtice Aſton and the Duke of Newcaſtle; the Sheriff of Middleſex was then called upon, in whoſe cuſtody ſhe was, and the indictment being read, ſhe entered into a recognizance, herſelf in four thouſand pounds, and her four other ſureties above named in one thouſand pounds each. The Counſel on the other ſide, by the advice of the Chief Juſtice, agreed to diſpence with ſome legal ceremony, which otherwiſe might have brought her Grace again before that Court; and the words of the recognizance were, that ſhe ſhould perſonally appear to anſwer the ſaid indictment, whenever called upon by the King and her Peers in Parliament aſſembled; this her Grace and ſureties aſſented to, after which the Dutcheſs, in a very polite manner, took leave of the court and retired.

May 27. Advices have been received at our court, that the French are embarking ten thouſand troops for the Eaſt-Indies. Lord Rochford, it is ſaid, immediately waited on the French chargé des affaires, who declared that the above-mentioned troops were only to relieve thoſe now in the iſlands of Mauritius and Bourbon. This anſwer being not ſatisfactory, a courier was immediately deſpatched to Verſailles with a very ſpirited remonſtrance. Some of the troops, however, are ſailed, and it is ſuppoſed that a ſquadron will be immediately ordered to the Eaſt-Indies to watch the motions of the French.

A morning paper ſays, we hear, by a letter juſt received from Copenhagen, every thing in that city is in the greateſt confuſion; the Queen Dowager durſt not appear in public, and the King, on account of the death of the Queen, is almoſt diſtracted. The populace, many of whom were the Queen's enemies when living, now ſay ſhe was innocent, and that her death was occaſioned by the falſe accuſations brought againſt her by the Queen Dowager's party.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 23.

To his EXCELLENCY, *&c.*

The Addreſs of the HOUSE *of* BURGESSES.

My Lord,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, beg leave to inform your Lordſhip that the public magazine is now repaired, and in fit condition for the reception of arms and ammunition.

We therefore requeſt your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to order the powder, lately removed from thence, to be returned, agreeable to your Lordſhip's promiſe contained in your written meſſage to the Houſe. We farther beg leave to inform your Lordſhip, that it appears to the Houſe, from the report of their Committee appointed to inſpect the public magazine, that there are no arms therein fit for ſervice. At this critical time, my Lord, when your Excellency aſſures us of the great probability of an Indian invaſion, at a time too when an inſurrection of our ſlaves may be encouraged, merely from a notoriety of a total deficiency in our public ſtores of arms and ammunition, it is a duty we owe to our country and ourſelves to remind your Lordſhip that the legiſlature of this colony have long ſince made ample proviſion for the purchaſe of arms and ammunition, and eſtabliſhed a competent fund for that purpoſe, by granting to his Majeſty one ſhilling and three pence ſterling upon the tonnage of all veſſels trading to this country. This fund, my Lord, has, for ſeveral years laſt paſt, exceeded three thouſand pounds ſterling per annum; and our predeceſſors, in former aſſemblies, truſting that government would always make a neceſſary and adequate proviſion in a matter ſo eſſential to the immediate and future preſervation of this colony, have not interfered in this buſineſs. But, my Lord, this Houſe, finding a total inattention in government to this important proviſion, although it muſt have appeared eſſential more than twelve months ago, and ſtill obſerving that no means are purſued to ſupply a deficiency ſo alarming, now conceive it to be their duty, not only to repreſent this grievance to your Lordſhip, but alſo to requeſt that you will be pleaſed to order that two thouſand ſtand of arms, five tons of gunpowder, and twenty tons of lead, at leaſt, with a ſufficient quantity of other military ſtores, be immediately provided for the defence of this colony, in caſe of any invaſion or inſurrection; and that the ſame be lodged in the public magazine. In caſe the fund before mentioned ſhall prove deficient, this Houſe aſſure your Lordſhip that they will make ſuch farther or other proviſion as may be neceſſary to enable your Lordſhip to comply with this requeſt.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

AS the care, cuſtody, and diſpoſal, of public ſtores of ammunition belong alone to the King's repreſentative, I cannot conſent to return the powder, lately removed from the magazine to Williamſburg; which experience has demonſtrated to me, is an improper place for the reſidence of the Governor. Therefore, as I could not attend to its preſervation, I could not conſequently depend upon its being in ſecurity there. The powder in queſtion, beſides, you have already been acquainted, belonged to one of his Majeſty's ſhips. I am, therefore, in a particular manner, accountable for it; but, as I have before declared, I ſhall be ready to apply it, if I find it wanted, for the protection of the colony.

The duty upon the tonnage of all veſſels trading to this colony has been applied, as I conceive the act which impoſes that duty authoriſes, towards the regular and neceſſary charges of government, which, without this fund, could not have been ſupported, and therefore requires it all. This colony has hitherto been preſerved from invaſion and inſurrection by the care and attention of government, and you have a very late inſtance of its exertion, through the means of which the country has been reſcued from the deſtruction it was threatened with; which, as it proves the contrary of an inattention to any matters eſſential to the preſervation of this colony, ſo it expoſes the injuſtice of your preſent attempt, if it does not induce you to forbear others, of bringing your legal and conſtitutional government, at this unhappy conjuncture, into diſcredit among the people.

As to your requeſt, that I order a certain quantity of arms, powder, and other military ſtores to be provided; when you have complied with the requiſition ſubmitted to your conſideration, in conſequence of the joint addreſs of the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes, of offering to concur in any meaſure proper for my ſecurity, which requiſition has been taken no notice of; and when the legal executive power of government is reſtored, and I may with certainty rely that arms, powder, and other military ſtores will be employed no otherwiſe than as I ſhall direct, who, as his Majeſty's repreſentative, have the ſole authority in the caſe, then I ſhall be happy, with the means you furniſh me, to provide every thing, and I promiſe you no attention ſhall be neglected which may be requiſite for ſecuring the inhabitants of Virginia from invaſion and inſurrection.

To his Excellency the Right Honorable John Earl of DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.*

The joint Addreſs of the Council *and* Houſe *of* Burgeſſes.

My Lord,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council and Burgeſſes of Virginia, beg leave to repreſent to your Excellency, that as you have been pleaſed to leave the palace, we are very apprehenſive the public arms therein are too inſecure, and very much expoſed, and therefore hope your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to order them to be removed, during your Lordſhip's abſcence, to the public magazine, which is now, in our opinion, a ſecure depoſitory.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes,

EXPERIENCE having ſhewn the inſecurity of the public magazine, and the palace having hitherto been reſpected, I think it improper to give any other orders than that the arms belonging to the King, which have for ſo many years been lodged, may ſtill remain there; and that they may on no account be touched without my expreſs permiſſion.

CAMBRIDGE, *July* 6.

None of the men, who have been raiſed by this and ſeveral other colonies, are, in future, to be diſtinguiſhed as the troops of any particular colony, but as the forces of "the united colonies of North-America," into whoſe joint ſervice they have been taken by the Continental Congreſs, and are to be paid and ſupported accordingly.

We hear from Exeter, New-Hampſhire, that a Committee, from the Congreſs ſitting there, waited on G. J. Eſq; province treaſurer, for what money he had by him, belonging to the province, and received from him 1500l. which was ſafely conveyed to Exeter.

Laſt Monday night died, of the wounds he received in the battle of the 17th ult. the amiable and gallant Col. Thomas Gardner, of this place.

The following is thought to contain a true account of the loſs of the enemy, including thoſe who died of their wounds, taken June 29, 1775.

Return of the killed at Charleſtown the 17th June, taken from an orderly Serjeant in Boſton.

Commiſſion Officers 92. Serjeants 102. Corporals 100. Rank and File 753. Total of killed 1047. Wounded 445. Total of killed and wounded 1492.

HARTFORD, *July* 10.

Extract of a letter from Fort George (near Ticonderoga) dated June 29, 1775.

"The reports from the northward are various; it is thought, from the beſt accounts, that the Canadians will be very reluctant to enter into the ſervice againſt the colonies, and it is pretty certain that General Carlton has hanged two or three of them for refuſing, and ſpeaking to diſcourage others; ſo that it is on the whole believed, that through all the ſtratagems of tyranny, Carlton will dragoon a number of the Canadians and Indians into the ſervice, and it is generally believed he is making preparations to come againſt us; but ſome think otherwiſe, and that he is only fortifying at St. John's to prevent any incurſions from us. Doubtleſs a ſhort time will diſcover which of theſe is the truth. We have certain intelligence that Guy Johnſton is making all the intereſt poſſible to raiſe the Indians about the Lakes and Oſwegateha, againſt us."

Friday laſt the General Aſſembly of this colony ended the buſineſs of the ſpecial ſeſſion at this place. They have ordered two more regiments to be immediately raiſed in the colony, to conſiſt of ſeven hundred men each, excluſive of officers, who are to join the forces of the united colonies of North-America, in defence of our common and violated rights.

NEW-YORK, *July* 13.

The following is the moſt accurate liſt of the killed and wounded officers that hitherto has been collected.

KILLED. Lieut. John Bruere, of the 14th regiment. Col. Abercrombie, of 22d. Lieut. Bard, of 35th. Capt. Dutton, of 38th. Lieut. Gould, and Lieut. Hilliard, of 47th. Major Williams, Capt. Addiſon, Capt. Davidſon, and Capt. Smith, of 52d. Lieut. Dalrymple, of 63d. Capt. Hudſon, and Lieut. Hale, of 65th. Capt. George Sherwin, Aid de Camp to General Howe, of 67th.

Marines killed. Major Pitcairn, Capt. Johnſon, Lieut. Gardener, Captain Campbell, Lieut. Finnie, and Lieut. Shee.

WOUNDED. Capt. Balfour, Capt. Weſt, Lieut. Barrow, and Lieut. Browne, of the 4th regiment. Major Mitchell, Capt. Harris, Capt. Jackſon, Capt. Downes, Capt. Baker. Lieut. M'Lintock, and Enſign Balaguier, of 5th. Capt. Fitzgerald, Capt. Parſons, Lieut. Kelly, Lieut. Hamilton, and Lieut. Verner, of 10th. Capt. Ottor Bayer, and Captain Richardſon, of 18th. Capt. Blakeney, Lieut. Beckwith, and Lieut. Lenthall, of 23d. Lieut. Col. Campbell, Capt. Lynn, and Capt. Drew, of 35th. Lieut. Chriſtie, and Lieut. Myer, of 38th. Major Spendlove, Lieut. Robertſon, and ——— Dalrymple, of 43d. Major Smelt, Capt. England, Capt. Craig, Capt. Alcock, Lieut. Poole England, and Enſign England, of 47th. Lieut. Crawford, and Lieut. Thompſon, of 52d. Lieut. Haynes, of 59th. Capt. Stopford, and Capt. Follet, of 63d. Major Butler, Capt. Sinclair, Lieut. Paxton, and Lieut. Smith, of 65th.

Royal Artillery. Capt. Huddleſtone, Capt. Lé Moine, Capt. Vans, and Lieut. Shuttleworth.

Of the Engineers. Mr. Page, and ——— Jordan.

Marines. Capt. Chudleigh, Capt. Averne, Capt. Branſon, and Lieut. Ragg.

The Mercury packet, Captain Dillon, ſailed laſt Sunday with the mail for Falmouth. In the above veſſel went paſſengers Major General Haldimand, Major Hutcheſon, Captain Brehm, William Stark, Eſq; of London, merchant, and Mr. Edward Smith, with his family.

The following ſix regiments are ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs for immediate embarkation from Ireland for Boſton: The 17th, commanded by General Monckon; the 27th, by Col. Maſſey; the 28th, by Lord Townſhend; 42d, or royal Highlanders, by Lord John Murray; 46th, by Col. Vaughan; and 55th, by Lord Cavan.

On Tueſday died, after two hours illneſs, of a bilious diſorder, at his houſe on Long-Iſland, SIMON BOERUM, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly for King's County, and one of the Delegates to the Continental Congreſs at Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *New York, July* 11, 1775.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of this city and county to take the paper bills of credit of the colony of Connecticut in all payments, and to give them the ſame degree of circulation and credit as is now given to the bills of credit of the neighbouring colonies.

By order of the Committee,

HENRY REMSEN, D. Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 15.

On Wedneſday laſt was married JAMES PEMBERTON, Eſq; to Mrs. PHŒBE MORTON, both of this city.

This week the weather has heen warmer than we have had it during this ſummer; on Tueſday, Farenheit's thermometer, in the ſhade, was as high as ninety-one and a half, and Wedneſday at ninety-four; on Thurſday it fell to ninety-two, and yeſterday was at ninety-three.

Since Monday laſt, John Dunkins, and Thomas Cooper, labourers; and Peter M'Carty, blackſmith, have died ſuddenly, through their imprudence of drinking cold water while they were very warm.

It is ſaid a man of war is arrived in the Delaware, but of what force is uncertain.

To our Friends and Brethren of the ſeveral Meetings in Pennſylvania *and* New-Jerſey.

Dear Friends,

THE afflictions and diſtreſſes attending the inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts, and other parts of New-England, have often engaged our pity and commiſeration, with a deſire to be inſtrumental for their relief, as favourable opportunities ſhould offer; and having received more particular information, ſince the yearly meeting held laſt month at Rhode-Iſland, than we before had of the ſituation of our brethren and others in thoſe parts; ſince which the deſolations of war have greatly increaſed. We are incited by a ſpirit of ſympathy and chriſtian tenderneſs, to recommend to your ſerious and benevolent conſideration, the ſorrowful calamities now prevailing among thoſe people, earneſtly deſiring that we may encourage each other freely to contribute to the relief of the

neceſſitous of every religious denomination; to promote which we have agreed upon, and herewith ſent you printed ſubſcription papers, requeſting that ſome ſuitable active friends may be appointed in each of your monthly and preparative meetings, to apply for the donations of friends, for this charitable purpoſe; and that the money ſubſcribed may be collected, and, with convenient ſpeed, paid into the hands of

JOHN REYNELL, of Philadelphia, or
SAMUEL SMITH, of Burlington, Treaſurer of our yearly meeting.

The yearly meeting at Rhode-Iſland, before mentioned, have appointed a Committee of twenty-ſix friends, from the ſeveral quarterly meetings in New-England, who are to meet together at leaſt once a month, in order to aſſiſt each other in inſpecting and conſidering the ſtate of thoſe who are diſtreſſed; and they appear to us the moſt ſuitable perſons to receive our contributions for their relief. With this Committee we propoſe to keep up a correſpondence, and to unite our endeavours with theirs, that the benefactions raiſed may be diſtributed in the moſt ſeaſonable and effectual manner, for the benefit of thoſe who are, or may be, reduced to neceſſitous circumſtances in this time of public calamity.

We therefore deſire that friends may be liberal, according to their circumſtances, and ſpeedy in their contributions, and are your loving friends.

Signed in and on behalf of our meeting for ſufferings, held in Philadelphia, *for* Pennſylvania *and* New-Jerſey, *the 6th day of the 7th month*, 1775. JOHN PEMBERTON, *Clerk.*

At a meeting of the officers of the military aſſociation for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, held at Carpenter's-hall, July 12, 1775,

RESOLVED, That this body invite the Committees of the city and liberties and county of Philadelphia, and the officers of the ſeveral battalions in the ſaid county, to meet together with this body at the College-hall in this city, on next Saturday week, at nine o'clock in the morning, to take under conſideration the late Reſolves of the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly of this province, relative to the appointment of Minute Men; and that the Secretary be directed to publiſh this Reſolve in the Engliſh and German news-papers.

Publiſhed by order,
RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

WHEREAS I have, ſome time ſince, frequently made uſe of raſh and imprudent expreſſions, with reſpect to the conduct of my worthy fellow citizens, who are now engaged in a noble and patriotic ſtruggle againſt the arbitrary meaſures of the Britiſh miniſtry, which conduct has juſtly raiſed their reſentments againſt me. I now confeſs that I have acted extremely wrong in ſo doing, for which I am exceedingly ſorry, and humbly aſk pardon and forgiveneſs of the public; and I do ſolemnly promiſe that, for the future, I will conduct myſelf in ſuch a manner as to avoid giving any offence; and, at the ſame time, in juſtice to myſelf, muſt declare that I am not unfriendly to the preſent meaſures purſued by the friends to American liberty, but do heartily approve of them; and, as far as is in my power, will endeavour to promote them. AMOS WICKERSHAM.

Philad. July 15, 1775.

JOHN WHITE (lately from New-York)

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has taken a houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, where ladies, gentlemen, and others, may have made, on the ſhorteſt notice, BOOTS, SLIPPERS, SPATTERDASHES, SILK, STUFF, and LEATHER SHOES, &c. &c. *in the moſt faſhionable manner.*

Philadelphia, June 26, 1775.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM off the Commons, on the nineteenth inſtant, a dark roan HORSE, about fourteen hands high, ſhod before, has no mark or brand, a full main, part of which inclines to the near ſide, he paces ſlow, and trots well. If he is examined, it may be ſeen he has three feathers on his forehead, in the ſhape of a heart, but the ſame colour of his face; it is thought his breaſt has ſome white on it by reaſon of galls with Dutch gears. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, if ſtrayed, ſhall have a DOLLAR, and if ſtolen FOUR DOLLARS reward for horſe and thief, paid by JOHN BROWN, joiner, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

On the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, by JAMES KINNEAR, at his Vendue Store the Corner of Third and Vine Streets,

A GREAT Variety of choice CORDIALS, amongſt which are Geneva in Caſes, plain Cherry and Raſberry Brandy, Cherry Rum, Doctor Stephens, Anniſeed, Clove and Orange Water. Alſo a good Aſſortment of dry Goods ſuitable to the Seaſon.

N. B. Goods daily received for Sale at ſaid STORE, and Caſh advanced if required.

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Philaaelphia, June 27, 1775.

WHEREAS, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly of this province, four-pence per gallon duty is laid on SPIRITOUS LIQUORS, for the ſupport of the government of the ſame, the retailers whereof, and likewiſe thoſe that are indebted for the duty on the liquors aforeſaid for their private uſe, are hereby deſired ſpeedily to diſcharge the ſame..

Thoſe whoſe accounts have ſtood beyond the cuſtomary time of payment, will pleaſe to take notice, that unleſs they are ſpeedily diſcharged, I ſhall ſue for the ſame.

WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

A FEW healthy SERVANT MEN, from Briſtol, at the Widow Kreider's at the Golden Swan in Third-ſtreet, whoſe Times are to be diſpoſed of very reaſonably by William Fiſher and Son.

June 27, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1775. [Num. 76.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 23.

To his Excellency the Right Honorable John Earl of DUNMORE, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.*

The joint Addreſs of the Council *and* Houſe *of* Burgeſſes.

My Lord,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council and Burgeſſes of Virginia, have received your L rdſhip's anſwer to our joint addreſs, by which we repreſented to your Excellency how very inſecure we thought the public arms in the palace, ſince your Lordſhip's removal from thence, and requeſted that your Lordſhip would be pleaſed to order them to be ſtored in the public magazine, judging this a repoſitory of much greater ſecurity.

You are pleaſed to tell us, that experience hath ſhewn the inſecurity of the magazine, and that as the palace hath hitherto been reſpected, you thought it improper to give any other orders than that the arms belonging to the King, which have for ſo many years been lodged, may ſtill remain in the palace; and that they may on no account be touched without your expreſs permiſſion. Though theſe arms, my Lord, may be conſidered, in ſome ſort, as belonging to his Majeſty, as the ſupreme head of this government, and that they are properly under your Lordſhip's direction, yet we humbly conceive that they were originally provided, and have been preſerved for the uſe of the c untry in caſes of emergency.

We would not wiſh to interfere with your Lordſhip's authority. Of this diſpoſition we preſume our former addreſs afforded the ſtrongeſt teſtimony; but the reflection that theſe arms are ſo much expoſed, that they may eaſily be made the moſt improper and deſtructive uſe of, is to us extremely alarming.

The palace, my Lord, hath indeed been hitherto much reſpected, but not ſo much out of regard to the building, as the reſidence of his Majeſty's repreſentative. Had your Lordſhip thought fit to remain there, we ſhould have had no apprehenſions of danger; but, conſidering theſe arms at preſent expoſed to your ſervants, and every rude invader, the ſecurity formerly derived from your Lordſhip's preſence cannot now be relied on.

In your Lordſhip's anſwer to an addreſs of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, you are pleaſed to ſay, that experience has demonſtrated to you that the city of Williamſburg is an improper place for the reſidence of ur Governor, and give it as a reaſon for not returning the powder, according to your own voluntary promiſe, made to the Houſe, that you could not attend to its preſervation, nor depend upon its ſecurity, if returned to the magazine. We ſhould ſuppoſe, my Lord, that your Excellency's attention to the arms would be equally neceſſary for their ſecurity, as you know the palace ſtands on the edge of the city; and we ſhould, for this reaſon, imagine it more likely to be rifled than the magazine, in the midſt f it. Beſides, ſhould it be thought neceſſary, a proper guard might be kept at the magazine, which we did not think ſo decent to propoſe to your Lordſhip's palace. Our apprehenſions, my Lord, have been not a little increaſed by conſidering the ſeveral depoſitions taken by order of the Houſe of Burgeſſes; we decline commenting upon them, but ſubmit to the world from whence the unhappy diſturbances in this colony took their riſe. We muſt, my Lord, once more entreat your Excellency to order the arms to be removed to the public magazine.

We cannot, my Lord, decline repreſenting to you, that the important buſineſs of this Aſſembly hath been much impeded by your Excellency's removal from the palace. This ſtep hath deprived us of the neceſſary free acceſs to your Lordſhip, which we conceive the conſtitution entitles us to. There are ſeveral bills, of the laſt importance to this country, now ready to be preſented to your Excellency for your aſſent.

We have hitherto, my Lord, in hopes of preſerving that harmony which we wiſh ever to ſubſiſt between all the branches of our legiſlature, ſubmitted to the great inconvenience of ſending our members twelve miles to wait on your Excellency, on board one of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, to preſent our ſeveral addreſſes; but we think it would be highly impr per, and too great a departure from the conſtitutional and accuſtomed mode of tranſacting the buſineſs of the Aſſembly, to meet your Excellency at any other place than the Capitol to preſent ſuch bills as have there been agreed to by the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes. We muſt, therefore, beſeech your Excellency to return to us; and, as the advanced ſeaſon of the year requires our preſence in our ſeveral counties, we hope your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to favour us with your ſpeedy and ultimate anſwer, that we may certainly know what to depend upon.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I HAVE already declared my intentions in regard of the arms at the palace, and I conceive the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes are interfering in a matter which does not belong to them. I ſhould be glad to be informed who they deſign by the terms RUDE INVADERS, which they have made uſe of.

The diſorders in Williamſburg, and other parts of the country, drove me to the neceſſity of changing my place of reſidence; and if any inconvenience has ariſen to the Aſſembly on that account, I am not chargeable with it; but they have not been deprived of any neceſſary nor free acceſs to me. The conſtitution veſts me with an undoubted power to call the Aſſembly for the buſineſs of, to any place in, the colony, exigency may require. Not having been made acquainted with the whole proceedings of the Aſſembly, I know of no bills of importance, which, if I were inclined to riſk my perſon again among the people, the Aſſembly have to preſent to me, nor whether they be ſuch as I could aſſent to.

July 5. On Wedneſday laſt the ſhip Johnſon, belonging to Mr. Gildart of Liverpool, and loaded by Meſſ. Aſhtons, was ſpoke with at the capes by ſome perſons employed by the

Lighthouſe Company. She had come in the Sunday before, and went up the bay, but hearing ſhe would not be ſuffered to land any of her cargo, and might probably meet with a diſagreeable reception, ſhe had put about, and was then following the Magdalen armed ſchooner out to ſea. She appeared very deep in the water, and the Captain of her ſaid there were *great commotions in England*, much greater than he had known in the time of war.

July 8. In the courſe of the week, ſeveral detached parties of volunteers arrived here from the counties of Hanover, Henrico, Suſſex, Cheſterfield, Caroline, and Cumberland; in all about two hundred.

The Fowey man of war returned to York a few days ago, and his Excellency the Governor is ſtill on board.

Two carpenters from the Fowey were yeſterday taken near the Capitol Landing, where they were cutting timber for the ſhip. They were brought to town in the evening, by a party of volunteers, and are greatly ſatisfied in being removed from ſo diſagreeable a ſituation as theirs was on board the man of war.

We hear from Princeſs Anne, that on the eaſtern ſhore of that county ſeveral parts of a wreck were lately drifted, conſiſting of hay, a drummer's uniform, and ſ me other military habits, which make it probable that one of the tranſports has been loſt near that ſhore.

C A M B R I D G E, *July 6.*

The following Addreſſes have been preſented to his Excellency General Waſhington and the Honorable Major General Lee.

To His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq;
General and Commander in Chief of the CONTINENTAL ARMY.

" *May it pleaſe your Excellency,*

" The Congreſs of the Maſſachuſetts colony, impreſſed with every ſentiment of gratitude and reſpect, beg leave to congratulate you on your ſafe arrival, and to wiſh you all imaginable happineſs and ſucceſs in the execution of the important duties of your elevated ſtation. While we applaud that attention to the public good manifeſted in your appointment, we equally admire that diſintereſted virtue, and diſtinguiſhed patriotiſm, which alone could call you from thoſe enjoyments of domeſtic life, which a ſublime and manly taſte, joined with a moſt affluent fortune, can afford, to hazard your life, and to endure the fatigues of war, in the defence of the rights of mankind, and the good of your country.

The laudable zeal for the common cauſe of America, and compaſſion for the diſtreſſes of this colony, exh bited by the great deſpatch made in your journey hither, fully juſtify the univerſal ſatisfaction we have, with pleaſure, obſerved on this occaſion; and are promiſing preſages that the great expectations, formed from your perſonal character and military abilities, are well founded.

We wiſh you may have found ſuch regularity and diſcipline already eſtabliſhed in the army, as may be agreeable to your expectation. The hurry with which it was neceſſarily collected, and the many diſadvantages, ariſing from a ſuſpenſion of government, under which we have raiſed, and endeavoured to regulate the forces of this colony, have rendered it a work of time. And though in a great meaſure effected, the completion of ſo difficult and at the ſame time ſo neceſſary a taſk is reſerved to your Excellency; and we doubt not will be properly conſidered and attended to.

We would not preſume to preſcribe to your Excllency, but ſuppoſing you would chooſe to be informed of the general character of the ſoldiers who compoſe this army, beg leave to repreſent, that the greateſt part of them have not before ſeen ſervice. And although naturally brave, and of good underſtanding, yet for want of experience in military life, have but little knowledge of divers things moſt eſſential to the preſervation of health, and even of life. The youth in the army are not poſſeſſed of the abſolute neceſſity of cleanlineſs in their dreſs, and lodgings, continual exerciſe, and ſtrict temperance, to preſerve them from diſeaſes frequently prevailing in camps; eſpecially among thoſe who, from their childhood, have been uſed to a laborious life.

We beg leave to aſſure you, that this Congreſs will, at *all times*, be ready to attend to ſuch requiſitions as you may have occaſion to make to us; and to contribute all the aid in our power, to the cauſe of America, and your happineſs and eaſe, in the diſcharge of the duties of your exalted office.

We moſt fervently implore Almighty G O D, that the Bleſſings of Divine Providence may reſt on you; that your head may be covered in the day of battle; that every neceſſary aſſiſtance may be afforded; and that you may be long continued in life and health, a bleſſing to mankind.

His Excellency's A N S W E R.

" *Gentlemen,*

" Your kind congratulations on my appointment and arrival, demand my warmeſt acknowledgements, and will ever be retained in grateful remembrance.

In exchanging the enjoyments of domeſtic life for the duties of my preſent honorable, but arduous ſtation, I only emulate the virtue and public ſpirit of the whole province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, which, with a firmneſs and patriotiſm without example in modern hiſtory, has ſacrificed all the comforts of ſocial and political life, in ſupport of the rights of mankind, and the welfare of our common country. My higheſt ambition is to be the happy inſtrument of vindicating thoſe rights, and to ſee this devoted province again reſtored to peace, liberty, and ſafety.

" The ſhort ſpace of time which has elapſed ſince my arrival, does not permit me to decide upon the ſtate of the army. The courſe of human affairs forbids an expectation, that troops formed under ſuch circumſtances ſhould at once poſſeſs the order, regularity and diſcipline of veterans. Whatever deficiencies there may be, will, I doubt not, ſoon be made up by the activity and zeal of the officers, and the docility and obedience of the men. Theſe qualities, united with their natural bravery and ſpirit, will afford a happy preſage of ſucceſs, and put a final period to thoſe diſtreſſes which now overwhelm this once happy country.

I moſt ſincerely thank you, gentlemen, for your declarations of readineſs at all times to aſſiſt me in the diſcharge of the duties of my ſtation. They are ſo complicated and extended, that I ſhall need the aſſiſtance of every good man, and lover of his country; I therefore repoſe the utmoſt confidence in your aids. In return for your affectionate wiſhes to myſelf permit me to ſay, that I earneſtly implore that Divine Being, in whoſe hands are all human events, to make you and your conſtituents as diſtinguiſhed in private and public happineſs, as you have been by miniſterial oppreſſion, by private and public diſtreſs.

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

To the Honorable CHARLES LEE, *Eſq; Major-General of the* CONTINENTAL ARMY.

S I R,

" The Congreſs of the Maſſachuſetts colony, poſſeſſed of the fulleſt evidence of your attachment to the rights of mankind, and regard to the diſtreſſes which America in general, and this colony in particular, are involved in, by the impo-

litic, wicked and tyrannic ſyſtem adopted by adminiſtration, and purſued with relentleſs ſavage fury, do, with pleaſure, embrace this opportunity to expreſs the great ſatisfaction and gratitude they feel on your appointment as a Major General in the American army.

We ſincerely congratulate you on your ſafe arrival here, and wiſh you all poſſible happineſs and ſucceſs in the execution of ſo important a truſt. We admire and reſpect the character of a man who, diſregarding the allurements of profit and diſtinction his merits might procure, engages in the cauſe of mankind, in defence of the injured, and relief of the oppreſſed. From your character, from your great abilities and military experience, united with thoſe of the Commander in Chief, under the ſmiles of providence, we flatter ourſelves with the proſpect of diſcipline and order, ſucceſs and victory.

Be aſſured, Sir, that it will give us great pleaſure to be able to contribute to your happineſs. May the favours and bleſſings of Heaven attend you. May divine providence guard and protect you, conduct you in the paths of honor and virtue, grant you the reward of the brave and virtuous, the applauſes of mankind, and the approbation of your own conſcience, and eternal happineſs hereafter.

His Honor's ANSWER.

To the Gentlemen of the Provincial Congreſs of Maſſachuſetts.

Gentlemen,

"Nothing can be ſo flattering to me as the good opinion and approbation of the Delegates of a free and uncorrupt people. I was educated in the higheſt reverence for the rights of mankind, and have acquired, by a long acquaintance, a moſt particular regard for the people of America. You may depend therefore, gentlemen, on my zeal and integrity.—I can promiſe you nothing from my abilities. God Almighty grant us ſucceſs equal to the righteouſneſs of the cauſe. I thank you, gentlemen, for an addreſs which does me ſo much honor, and ſhall labour to deſerve it."

NEWPORT, *July* 10.

Laſt Monday the two men of war on this ſtation ſailed to convoy two ſloops bound to Boſton, one of which ſloops, Capt. Dennis, was loaded with flour, &c. from Philadelphia; the other a whaling ſloop, which arrived here a few days before, her oil having been taken out, and we hear a load of Rum, ſugar and melaſſes taken out of a ſmall craft going up the river was put in. The men of war accompanied the ſloops as far as they thought proper, and returned into this harbour on Tueſday night.

Wedneſday morning the Kingfiſher ſloop of war, Captain Montague, was towed into this harbour, and immediately after coming to anchor, ſhe was thrown upon a very rank careen, by which it was ſuppoſed ſhe had met with ſome misfortune the night before, as ſhe was ſeen up the ſound, and many cannon were heard in the night; and we are aſſured a certain Doctor in this town went on board ſaid ſhip ſeveral times from her arrival until Friday, to take care of ſome wounded men.

Friday in the afternoon the Roſe, Swan, and Kingfiſher, went round the North end of Connannicut, that night anchored near Dutch-Iſland, and next morning went without the light-houſe.—The Kingfiſher, it is ſuppoſed, is gone to Boſton; the other two returned into this harbour in the afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 18.

GUNNING BEDFORD, Eſq; of this city, is appointed by the Hon. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, MUSTER MASTER GENERAL of the CONTINENTAL ARMY.

DONALD CAMPBELL, Eſq; is appointed by the Hon. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, DEPUTY QUARTER MASTER GENERAL of the CONTINENTAL ARMY, with the rank of COLONEL.

The Provincial Convention of Virginia was to meet yeſterday at the town of Richmond in that province.

And on Wedneſday the 26th inſtant, the Provincial Convention of Maryland is to meet at the city of Annapolis.

A letter from New-Haven, by this day's poſt, ſays an engagement was ſeen in the ſound between a Provincial and a King's veſſel, which laſted upwards of an hour, when the latter ran away.

The Hanover volunteers, now at Williamſburg, in Virginia, hearing that Lord Dunmore, with Capt. Foy, and ſome officers belonging to the Fowey man of war, were at his Lordſhip's farm, about ſix miles from that city, they ſet off in order to bring the Governor peaceably back to the palace, that he might reſume his government, and be aſſured of the protection and ſupport of the inhabitants in adminiſtring juſtice. But upon their road meeting with two carpenters belonging to the man of war, and a negro, cutting wood, and only ſecuring the two former, the latter ran and informed his Lordſhip of their coming, who, with his companions, immediately got on board a boat. They were not above fifty yards from the ſhore when the volunteers arrived, but as their intentions were entirely amicable they did not think it worth while to give themſelves any farther trouble. This friendly endeavour, it is apprehended, his Lordſhip will repreſent as an attempt to murder him.

A Virginia paper of the 7th inſtant, ſays "Captains Morgan and Stinſon marched from our frontiers, for Boſton, the 29th of June, with two hundred rifle-men, which were deſired by General Waſhington."

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, June 29, 1775.

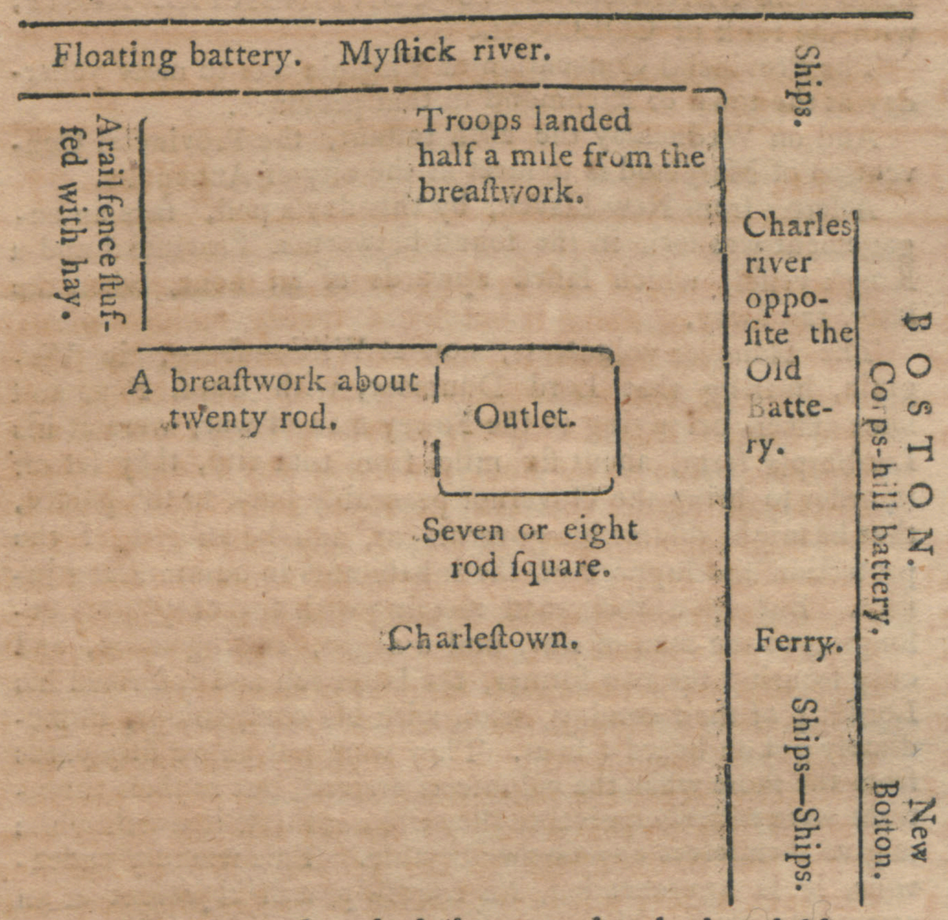
"Our place has rather the appearance of a garriſon town than a mart for trade; one company keeps guard all day, and two every night; in our ſituation we cannot be too watchful, and may require much ſtrength, for our Negroes have all high notions of their liberty, and we lately learnt, by intercepted letters and otherways, that there has been endeavours to ſet the Indians on us. Mr. Stewart, the Superintendant of Indian affairs, is accuſed of being the perſon who has forwarded this wicked deſign, and he is fled for ſafety.

"The Tories in Georgia are now no more, the province is almoſt univerſally on the right ſide, and are about to chooſe Delegates to ſend to the Congreſs."

Extract of a letter from Salem, dated July 5.

"As to CAMP NEWS, I was there for the firſt time laſt Saturday. Our people appear hearty and very happy. The great numbers who croud to view it, and ſee their friends, and the parading of the regiments upon the commons, make a grand appearance. The famous Proſpect-hill is juſt by the ſtone houſe, on the left hand as you go to Charleſtown. I believe the Regulars will hardly venture out, for they muſt loſe a vaſt many men if they ſhould, and they cannot afford to purchaſe every inch of ground as they did at Charleſtown. The number the Regulars loſt, and had wounded, you have ſeen in the account taken from the orderly ſerjeant, which agrees pretty nearly with a variety of accounts we have received from people, who have come here from Boſton, in fiſhing boats. They muſt have ſuffered greatly, for the fire continued with ſmall arms ſixty one minutes, and great part of the time very cloſe fighting. My claſsmate, Col.————, was in the intrenchment, and was wounded in the head and leg. He ſays there was no need of waiting for a chance to fire, for

as ſoon as you had loaded, there was always a mark at hand, and as near as you pleaſed. His deſcription of the intrenchment, &c. was this :



The ſquare, or fort, had about one hundred and fifty men in it. The breaſtwork about two hundred. The rail fence ſtuffed with ſtraw four or five hundred. The reaſon why the ſquare was ſo thinly manned on the ſide toward Boſton, was becauſe the fire fom Corps-hill poured in ſo thick that there was no living in it. The Regulars, when they found the fire ſlacken for want of ammunition, puſhed over the walls with their guns in their left hand, and their ſwords in the right, for it was ſuch an unfiniſhed piece of work that they ran over it. Part of them had come round on the ſide next Charleſtown, ſo as to fire on the back of our people when they began to leave the intrenchment, and it was then we loſt our men. The ſhips and floating batteries prevented any aſſiſtance, or ſupport of conſequence, being given our men; the fire from Corps-hill ceaſed when that with ſmall arms began, but that from a ſhip off New Boſton killed and raked our men quite up to the Sun tavern. —— thinks there was more than three thouſand of the Regulars landed. They advanced in open order, the men often twelve feet apart in the front, but very cloſe after one another in extraordinary deep or long files. As faſt as the front man was ſhot down, the next ſtepped forward into his place; but our men dropt them ſo faſt, they were a long time coming up. It was ſurpriſing how they would ſtep over their dead bodies, as though they had been logs of wood. Their officers, it is ſaid, were obliged to puſh them on behind, notwithſtanding which they once ran and filled ſome of the boats, the fire was ſo hot. One of ————'s Captains told me he fired about thirty five times, and after that threw ſtones. ——— ſays when they puſhed over the breaſtwork, what with the ſmoke and duſt, it was ſo dark in the ſquare that he was obliged to feel about for the outlet, the earth, which they threw up for a breaſtwork, being very dry and looſe, for they had only one of theſe ſhort nights to execute it in."

☞ *On account of the* FAST *on Thurſday next, this paper will not be publiſhed before* Friday morning.

JACKET PATTERNS.

AN elegant aſſortment of the new faſhioned JACKET PATTERNS, fit for ſummer wear, and printed near this city, quite ſuperior to thoſe imported from England, to be ſold reaſonable, for caſh, by

MOSES YOUNG,

At Mr. Joſeph Dean's, merchant, in Front-ſtreet.

This DAY is PUBLISHED and to be SOLD by

JOHN DEAN, Bookbinder, in Lætitia-court,

Printed on a good paper and type, octavo ſize,

A SELF DEFENSIVE WAR lawful,

Proved in a SERMON preached at Lancaſter, before Captain Roſs's company of militia, in the Preſbyterian church on Sabbath morning, June 4th, 1775,

By the Rev. JOHN CARMICHAEL, A. M.

Then ſaid he unto them, but now he that hath a purſe let him take it, and likewiſe his ſcrip—and he that hath no ſword, let him ſell his garment and buy one—Luke xxii. 36.

Now publiſhed at the requeſt of the Author, and corrected by himſelf from the copy printed at Lancaſter;

Humbly offered to the peruſal of the MILITARY ASSOCIATORS of the city, liberties and county of Philadelphia.

The above Sermon may alſo be had of Mr. John Dunlap, Mr. Joſeph Cruikſhank, in Market-ſtreet, and Meſſrs. William and Thomas Bradford, at the London Coffee-Houſe, and Mr. John Sparhawk, in Second ſtreet.

Price Nine-pence the ſingle ſermon—Six Shillings by the dozen, and Six Dollars by the hundred.

WILLIAM SMITH, BROKER, near the London Coffee-Houſe, has for ſale

A Quantity of MACKAREL and LONG-ISLAND FLAX, a few pipes of excellent MADEIRA WINE fit for immediate uſe, CONIAC and SPANISH BRANDY, a quantity of FRENCH INDIGO, fifty tierces of RICE, a parcel of good COFFEE, JAMAICA SPIRITS, WEST INDIA RUM, and a few caſks of SUGAR.

Philad. July 15, 1775.

JOHN WHITE (lately from New-York)

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has taken a houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, where ladies, gentlemen, and others, may have made, on the ſhorteſt notice, BOOTS, SLIPPERS, SPATTERDASHES, SILK, STUFF, and LEATHER SHOES, &c. &c. *in the moſt faſhionable manner.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1775. [Num. 77.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 24.

The Governor having been yeſterday morning made acquainted with the ſeveral bills and reſolves that were ready for his aſſent, his Excellency ſignified his ſentiments thereupon by the following meſſage, which arrived at the Capitol about two o'clock.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

THE bill for appointing commiſſioners to ſettle the accounts of the militia lately drawn out into actual ſervice, and for making proviſion to pay the ſame, inaſmuch as it impoſes duties upon ſlaves imported, I cannot aſſent to; which, by the royal diſallowance of an act of Aſſembly for that purpoſe, paſſed in the tenth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, you muſt have been ſenſible of. And as the bill has no ſuſpending clauſe, though I made it my buſineſs to intimate, by ſeveral of your members, to the Houſe, that, without ſuch a clauſe, I could not paſs an act for emitting paper money, the miſcarriage of a bill I had very much at heart cannot be attributed to me; and if ſtill thoſe objections can be removed, I ſhould be happy to concur in an act for the rewarding of the brave people who are the particular object of it, without delay. If not, all I can do is to tranſmit the bill to his Majeſty, and to deſire leave to aſſent to it; though, in regard to the duty upon ſlaves, I ſhould not, I think, obtain it.

I ſee no objections to any other of your bills or reſolves, and I am therefore ready to give my aſſent to them whenever the Houſe deſires.

If you have any other bills ready, I muſt deſire they may be ſent to me in like manner, that the whole may be paſſed together; and I muſt beg that your clerk may be ordered to lay before me a copy of the journals of the Houſe before the time fixed for paſſing the bills."

The Houſe, after taking the ſaid meſſage into conſideration, appointed a Committee to draw up an addreſs to the Governor in anſwer thereto; which, after being prepared, read and agreed to, was ordered to be preſented to his Excellency this morning, on board the Fowey, by the Attorney General and Col. Andrew Lewis, and is as follows:

The Addreſs of the HOUSE *of* BURGESSES.

My Lord,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, cannot ſufficiently expreſs our concern that your Lordſhip ſhould be under any difficulty in giving your aſſent to the bill for appointing commiſſioners to ſettle the accounts of the militia lately drawn out into actual ſervice, and for making proviſion to pay the ſame, which hath received the approbation of the other two branches of the legiſlature. We beg leave to remind your Excellency, that you particularly recommended thoſe brave people, who are the objects of this bill, to our attention. Senſible of their important ſervices, we ſeized, with much pleaſure, the firſt opportunity afforded us of doing juſtice to their ſingular merit. Upon conſidering the moſt probable ways and means of effecting this deſirable purpoſe, we ſoon found, from the extreme ſcarcity of caſh in the country, that there was no poſſible method of doing it but by a ſpeedy emiſſion of paper money. This opinion has ſince been confirmed by tranſactions during the preſent meeting of the merchants, which have evinced that the ſcarcity is even greater than we at firſt ſuppoſed. We do not find, my Lord, any thing in this bill which contravenes any law or royal inſtruction which hath ever been communicated to us. A ſuſpending clauſe we conceive would defeat the very purpoſe for which the bill was intended, as it would withhold that relief ſo immediately neceſſary to the comfort and ſupport of many of our poor inhabitants who are in the utmoſt diſtreſs for want of it.

In order to ſupport the credit of our paper currency, we thought it incumbent on us to eſtabliſh ſuch funds as would effectually ſecure the redemption of it. In aid of others, we were of opinion that a duty of ten per cent. on ſlaves would be the leaſt burthenſome to the people. We do not know that ſuch a duty was ever objected to by his Majeſty; on the contrary, we underſtood that a duty not exceeding ten per cent. was perfectly agreeable to his royal will and pleaſure. The five pounds per poll on ſlaves imported from the Weſt-Indies was intended to prevent the many tricks which had been practiſed in this country to avoid payment of all duties on ſuch ſlaves, and amounts to no more than ten per cent. valuing them at the moderate average of fifty pounds current money.

We are pleaſed to find your Excellency approves the other bills and reſolves ſubmitted to your inſpection. All others, which we propoſe to trouble your Lordſhip with, we have conſented may undergo the like examination, and flatter ourſelves that they will meet with the like approbation. We ſtill hope, my Lord, that upon reconſidering the matter, you will ſee ſufficient reaſons to alter your firſt opinion reſpecting the militia bill, which we have much at heart, conſidering it of the laſt importance.

We have before, in conjunction with his Majeſty's Council, intimated to your Excellency how very neceſſary a receſs is at this critical ſeaſon, our harveſts demanding our immediate preſence at home. We muſt therefore entreat your Excellency to meet us at the Capitol, to-morrow, in order to give your aſſent to ſuch bills and reſolves as are ready to be preſented. We hope your Lordſhip cannot ſtill entertain any groundleſs fears that your perſon can be in the leaſt danger. If it is poſſible that you remain under ſo ſtrange an influence, we pledge our honors, and every thing ſacred, for your ſecurity. Should your Lordſhip decline complying with this juſt requeſt, we hope you will be pleaſed to grant your commiſſion to the Preſident of the Council to give your aſſent to ſuch bills and reſolves as you may approve, and we may preſent to him.

Since it has been cuſtomary for our Governors to ſignify their pleaſure as to adjournments, we wiſh not to take things out of their old channel. We therefore hope your Excellency will at the ſame time expreſs your approbation that we adjourn ourſelves to ſome convenient day in October next, when our convenience will beſt admit an abſence from our homes, and the ſickly ſeaſon of the year will probably be over.

We do not wiſh to conceal from your Excellency one tittle contained in our journals; but a full and immediate tranſcript of them would require more time than we can poſſibly devote to the public buſineſs at preſent. We muſt obſérve, that this demand of us is unuſual; however, we have ordered all ſuch of our proceedings as have been printed to be immediately tranſmitted to your Lordſhip.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

AS you have encumbered the bill for the payment of the officers and men employed upon the Indian expedition, with an impoſition which you knew I could not aſſent to, and omitted a form (in no wiſe tending to defeat the purpoſe of the bill) which you were told I could not diſpenſe with, the blame of its not paſſing now into a law cannot lie upon me; but I muſt adhere to the reaſons I yeſterday ſignified to you on this head.

The well grounded cauſe I had for believing my perſon not ſafe at Williamſburg has increaſed daily. I cannot therefore meet you at the Capitol, as you entreat; but this day being too far ſpent, I ſhall be ready to receive the Houſe on Monday, at twelve of the clock, *at my preſent reſidence*, for the purpoſe of giving my aſſent to ſuch acts as I ſhall approve of.

Although the convenience of the Members of the Aſſembly will always be a ſtrong motive to determine me as to the time of your meeting or ſeparating, yet it becomes neceſſary (from an expreſſion in your addreſs, that you wiſh not to take things out of their old channel, as if you had ſuch power) to aſſert the right of the crown to adjourn, prorogue, diſſolve, or aſſemble you, as it is thought fit, by the Governor of the colony. I do not mean, however, to oppoſe the requeſt you make of being adjourned."

Two o'clock. Upon receipt of the above, the Houſe, deeming its contents to be a breach of their privileges, immediately appointed a committee to draw up certain reſolves, after which they adjourned themſelves to the 12th day of October next.

HOUSE *of* BURGESSES, *Saturday, June* 24.

CERTAIN information having been received of the great diſcontent of the Ohio Indians, by reaſon of the delay of the ratification of the late treaty of peace concluded upon by his Excellency the Governor, on the part of this colony, and the Corn Stalk, on the part of the ſaid Indians, and that the inhabitants on our frontiers are under juſt apprehenſions of a renewal of an Indian war; and no ſteps having been purſued by his Lordſhip for carrying on the ſaid treaty, or delivering up the Indian hoſtages, agreeable to the terms of the ſaid treaty:

Reſolved, That the ſaid treaty be immediately entered upon, and that George Waſhington, Thomas Walker, James Wood, Andrew Lewis, John Walker, and Adam Stephen, Eſquires, or any three or more of them be, and they are hereby conſtituted and appointed commiſſioners, on the part and behalf of this colony, to meet the chiefs or headmen of the ſaid Ohio Indians, as ſoon as the ſame can be done, at ſuch place as they ſhall find moſt proper, to ratify and confirm the ſaid treaty on the part of this colony, and to demand and receive of the ſaid Indians the ratifications and full performance of the ſaid treaty on their parts; and that Robert Carter Nicholas, Eſq; Treaſurer, or the Treaſurer for the time being, ſhall, and he is hereby directed and required to pay all ſuch expences and charges, out of the public money in his hands, as may be incurred on account of ſuch treaty, provided the ſame do not exceed the ſum of two thouſand pounds, for which the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall account to the next General Aſſembly.

*** The above reſolve was agreed to by his Majeſty's Council.

WATERTOWN, *July* 3.

Extract of a letter from Holland *of* May 2, 1775, *to the Rev. Mr.* William Gordon, *of* Roxbury.

—" When the Parliament met, I was in hopes the manly addreſs of the General Congreſs to the King, and that to the people of England, would have opened their eyes, and have led them to apply a remedy ſuitable to the diſeaſe; but inſtead of that, what have they done? Like true quacks they deal in inflammatories, and attempt to heal by exaſperating the evil they ſhould cure. Of this nature is Lord North's conceſſion, the merit of which (if it has any) deſtroyed by the Reſtraining Bill; by this they will farther provoke thoſe who are already ſufficiently engaged, and force the diſcarded uſeleſs fiſhermen to fly to arms, and to fight againſt adminiſtration, from a principle of hatred, as well as zeal for the public. Never ſure were Miniſters more infatuated than thoſe *headleſs* beings who manage the affairs of England, and to tell you the truth, it is like man like maſter with reſpect to the latter. Do not you remember what Mr. T—— once told you concerning his invincible obſtinacy, as mentioned by a gentleman who was much about his perſon when he was a youth? Has not all his conduct confirmed it ever ſince he mounted the t——? For I am perſuaded he (as tutoured by the aſſuming favourite) and the junto are at the bottom of all theſe wild meaſures, nor will they relinquiſh them till they ſmart ſeverely for their folly. Don Quixote like, they are obſtinately bent on fighting windmills, and no wonder if they get broken heads in the encounter; were they alone to ſmart, it were no great matter; but the miſchief is, that I fear they will draw down irreparable evils upon both Englands. Lord North is only a tool to do the dirty work of his more dirty ſuperiors; and the *precious* Parliament are in their place the tools to do his dirty work in return, for the pay he gives them. They have lately employed that old mungy Jacobite Doctor, alias Dictionary Johnſon, alias the Rambler, to anſwer the Congreſs in a pamphlet entitled "Taxation no *Tyranny*." A piece full of ſophiſtical quibbles, dreſſed out in pedantic bombaſt language. I hope to ſee ſome good anſwer to it; and am pleaſed to ſee how effectually the authors of the Monthly Review, in their laſt Review (March) have cut him down in a few words. If you ever ſee that periodical work on your ſide the water, it will give you pleaſure to read what they have ſaid on the ſubject. If we may believe the papers, all things with you threaten war; in the laſt it is affirmed, the ſtandard of liberty had been lately erected at Salem, and that it was repaired to by numbers in arms, determined to fight or die; ſhould the King's troops be worſted in any general action, of which I think there is the greateſt probability, what an uproar will it make in England? And then let the Miniſtry ſtand clear.—If the troops beat you, you can ſoon recruit; if they gain five battles and loſe but one, it is over with them, ſo great is the diſadvantage under which they engage, beſides what ariſes from the circumſtances of aliment, and fighting againſt thoſe who fight, or are at leaſt perſuaded they fight *pro aris et focis*, and this upon their own ground.

The Engliſh Ambaſſador at the Hague applied to the States to forbid their ſubjects ſupplying the Americans with arms and ammunition. The States publiſhed a prohibition under the penalty of one thouſand guilders, that is about ninety pounds ſterling. I leave you to comment on this at your leiſure, and judge if where the profits of a voyage are ſo

great as a voyage of that kind muſt be, it is not worth the merchants while to riſque that ſum; and to aſſiſt you in your determination on that point, it is owned by our Ambaſſador at this place, that a Dutch ſhip is lately got into Virginia where it has landed four hundred barrels of powder, and fourteen hundred ſtands of arms. France was applied to, to forbid its ſubjects furniſhing you with any military ſtores. France, it is well known, could eaſily have cruſhed all ſuch aſſiſtance by an expreſs prohibition; but France knows better than to do it, and therefore only tells its ſubjects, if they do it, it is entirely at their own riſque, which is plainly ſaying, *if you will venture, you may*. Spain, when applied to, roundly refuſed to give any hindrance to her ſubjects ſupplying you; and I dare ſay, from preſent appearances, will ſoon act openly againſt England. An article lately appeared in the Engliſh papers, that a Pruſſian ſhip ſailed from Steten to ſome part of America with thirty field pieces, a good ſtore of powder, ball and ſmall arms, and ſix or ſeven Pruſſian Generals, whoſe names were mentioned at length. This begins to gain credit in this part of the world, and is now affirmed to be true. It is ſaid they were engaged for by an American agent at the court of Berlin. That politic Prince too is on the watch, he bears no good to the court of London, and in caſe England ſhould be engaged in a war with her colonies, will cut himſelf a handſome ſlice out of a certain Electorate, or the world will be greatly miſtaken."

July 10. By private letters from London, lately intercepted, we learn that the Arch-Traitor, Hutchinſon, was ſo conſummately ignorant of the genius of his own countrymen, as to requeſt leave of his Majeſty to retire to his *native country*, in the character of a *private gentleman*, and had actually beſpoke a paſſage for that purpoſe in Captain Jenkins, on his return to England. [*No doubt many would be glad to ſee my Lord Tom once more!*]

We hear from Marlborough, that one day laſt week the wife of Mr. Jabez Rice, jun. was ſafely delivered of two children, a ſon and a daughter, who were baptized the Sabbath following by the names of John Hancock and Dorothy Quincy.

Laſt Friday night, a party of the troops ſtationed at Roxbury ſet fire to the houſe of Mr. Enoch Brown on Boſton neck, which entirely conſumed the ſame.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 21.

His Excellency General WASHINGTON has appointed JOSEPH REED, Eſq; of this city, his Secretary; and the Hon. Major General WARD has appointed SAMUEL OSGOOD, Eſq; his Aid-de-Camp.

Extract of a letter from New-York, July 17.

"General Wooſter, I am told, intends to remove his camp as far as Harlem. The Nautilus man of war, of twenty guns, ſailed yeſterday. Some ſay for your capes."

Extract of a letter from the camp at Cambridge, July 11.

"On Sunday we had a trumpeter out from Boſton, with a long letter from General Burgoyne to General Lee, on the American diſpute, in anſwer to one Lee had formerly wrote him, and a note he ſent in from hence; it is in the Parliamentary ſtrain; but wiſhes exceedingly an accommodation could be propoſed, as he has a great affection for America, &c. and concludes with requeſting an interview. It was propoſed to the General Officers and to the Provincial Congreſs, but they inclined againſt it, as it has given riſe to ſuſpicions and jealouſies among the men, who are ignorant that a politeneſs of this kind one hour is quite conſiſtent with cutting throats the next.

"We have juſt heard that our men have ſurpriſed and burnt the only remaining advanced poſt on the Neck, where the enemy could have a guard-houſe;—and alſo that five lage ſhips, ſeemingly full of men, have ſailed out of Boſton this morning, but for what purpoſe we cannot learn."

Extract of a letter from the CAMP *at Cambridge, July* 9.

"Yeſterday morning, about half paſt two o'clock, we were called up, and informed the enemy had attacked our lines at Roxbnry. We heard diſtinctly the firing of ſmall arms and artillery on Roxbury neck, and ſoon diſcovered a great fire in that quarter, but two hours elapſed before we knew the cauſe, which was as follows:

"Two hundred volunteers, from the Rhode-Iſland and Maſſachuſetts forces, undertook to burn a guard-houſe of the Regulars on the neck, within three hundred yards of the enemy's principal works. They detached ſix men, about ten o'clock in the evening, with orders to croſs on a marſh up to the rear of the guard-houſe, and there to watch an opportunity to fire it, the remainder of the volunteers ſecreted themſelves in the marſh, on each ſide the neck, about two hundred yards from the houſe; two pieces of braſs artillery were drawn ſoftly on the marſh within three hundred yards, and upon a ſignal from the advanced party of ſix men, two rounds of cannon ſhot were fired through the guard houſe; immediately the regulars, who formed a guard of forty-five or fifty men, quitted the houſe and were then fired on by the muſquetry, who drove them with precipitation into their lines. The ſix men poſted near the houſe ſet fire to it, and burnt it to the ground. After this they burnt another houſe nearer the enemy, without loſing a man. They took two muſquets and accoutrements, a halbert, &c. all which were bloody, and ſhewed evident marks of loſs on the part of the regulars. The houſes had been a long while made uſe of by the regulars as an advanced poſt, and gave them an opportunity of diſcovering our operations at Roxbury. Yeſterday afternoon ſome barges were ſounding the river of Cambridge, near its mouth, but were ſoon obliged to row off by our Indians (fifty in number) who are encamped near that place.

"The enemy loſt a great number of officers and ſoldiers in the affair of the nineteenth of June. From ſeveral perſons, who are to be credited, it exceeds nine hundred killed and mortally wounded, beſides a great number diſabled from future ſervice. It is ſaid almoſt all the officers of the army, as well as ſerjeants and corporals, were in the engagement, leading and forming the ſoldiers to mount the hill.

"This may account for ſo many officers being killed as ninety-two. Some accounts mention a general deſtruction of ſerjeants and corporals. We have frequent interviews with the regular officers in a valley between the two fortified hills. Our centries are not more than an hundred yards off each other. Both ſides are ſtill buſy in ſecuring themſelves. There is ſcarcely a houſe in the lower part of Roxbury that is not much injured by the ſhot and bombs. Our people have loſt only one man by them, which is very remarkable, as an hundred at leaſt were fired into Roxbury laſt week."

We hear that Gen. Burgoyne has ſent an anſwer to Gen. Lee, in which he acknowledges the impracticability of taxing the Americans, ſays he has the beſt authority to declare the Parliament is willing to relinquiſh the claim of taxation, and ſolicits an interview with his old acquaintance, in the preſence of ſeveral of their friends, at what time and place he ſhall think proper, which Gen. Lee had declined, as ſuch a ſtep was not generally approved of by the Continental Army, who conſider it as a fineſſe of Burgoyne's.

It is ſaid the inhabitants of Georgia have taken into their poſſeſſion ſeveral tuns of gunpowder, lately arrived there from Europe, and which it was ſuppoſed was ſent over by government.

Yeſterday the FAST, appointed to be held by the Hon. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, was obſerved in this city with the greateſt ſolemnity and reſpect, by perſons of all denominations.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1775.

The Committee of Safety do hereby recommend to the good women of this city and province, that they voluntarily ſupply the ſurgeons or doctors, who have uſually attended their reſpective families, with as much ſcraped lint and old linen for bandages as they can conveniently furniſh, that the ſame may be ready for the ſervice of thoſe that ſhall happen to be wounded in the defence of their country.

Signed by order of the Committee,
WILLIAM GOVETT, Clerk C. S.

JOHN MELCHIOR NAFF,
MANUFACTORER of WIRE,
In Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the Lutheran church, and at the corner of Apple-Tree-Alley.

INFORMS the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he propoſes to manufacture and ſell all kinds of WIRE, BRASS and IRON, and draw it to any ſize, fit for any uſe whatſoever, from the firſt ROUGH BRASS and IRON. And as he hath, at his own private expence, already furniſhed himſelf with proper tools and implements to carry on the ſaid buſineſs with WATER WORKS, he hopes to meet with due encouragement, eſpecially as it is the firſt of its kind attempted in America. All favours will be acknowledged by the public's humble ſervant,

JOHN MELCHIOR NAFF.

N. B. The ſaid NAFF, on application, can make all kinds of COMMON PINS, HAIR PINS, COTTON CARDS, and HOOKS and EYES, as good and as cheap as can be imported from Europe.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL,
COOK from LONDON,
Oppoſite the Barracks gate, in Second-ſtreet,

BEGS leave to inform the reſpectable inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, that he has practiſed his buſineſs with credit in Europe, for twenty years paſt, and is ready to attend all ladies and gentlemen who ſhall be pleaſed to honor him with their commands, to dreſs DINNERS, ENTERTAINMENTS, and TURTLE in the moſt faſhionable and elegant manner, at a reaſonable rate.

*** He will inſtruct all perſons deſirous to perfect themſelves in PASTRY, PRESERVING SWEETMEATS and PICKLES, ſo as to be capable of giving inſtructions to their ſervants with eaſe. †

TO BE SOLD,

A Dark brown HORSE, near fifteen Hands high, five Years old, paces and trots, has been uſed to a Chair, and is well made for a Draught Horſe. Inquire of William Brown, at the Leopard, the upper End of Arch-Street.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO MAN that is well acquainted with the city, can drive a carriage, and take care of horſes, can alſo cook, and is very handy about any kind of houſe work; he would anſwer very well to wait on a gentleman. Inquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1775.

WHEREAS, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly of this province, four-pence per gallon duty is laid on SPIRITOUS LIQUORS, for the ſupport of the government of the ſame, the retailers whereof, and likewiſe thoſe that are indebted for the duty on the liquors aforeſaid for their private uſe, are hereby deſired ſpeedily to diſcharge the ſame..

Thoſe whoſe accounts have ſtood beyond the cuſtomary time of payment, will pleaſe to take notice, that unleſs they are ſpeedily diſcharged, I ſhall ſue for the ſame.

WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

JUST PUBLISHED, and SOLD by the printer hereof,

AN APPENDIX to that valuable pamphlet entitled "Conſiderations on the meaſures carrying on with reſpect to the Britiſh Colonies in North-America."

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG WOMAN, who would be glad to ſerve in a reputable family, as UPPER MAID. Inquire of the printer.

WANTS A PLACE,

AS a WET NURSE, a young woman who can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

RAGGED NEWCASTLE and MARYLAND MONEY exchanged for a moderate allowance, by JAMES GALLAGHER, at the corner of Spruce and Front ſtreets, Philadelphia.

Southwark, July 8, 1775.

ALL perſons are forbid to truſt my WIFE SARAH, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN REYNOLDS.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1775.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM off the Commons, on the nineteenth inſtant, a dark roan HORSE, about fourteen hands high, ſhod before, has no mark or brand, a full main, part of which inclines to the near ſide, he paces ſlow, and trots well. If he is examined, it may be ſeen he has three feathers on his forehead, in the ſhape of a heart, but the ſame colour of his face; it is thought his breaſt has ſome white on it by reaſon of galls with Dutch gears. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, if ſtrayed, ſhall have a DOLLAR, and if ſtolen FOUR DOLLARS reward for horſe and thief, paid by JOHN BROWN, joiner, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

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The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1775. [Num. 78.

The SPEECH of EDMUND BURKE, Eſq; on moving his Reſolutions for Conciliation with the Colonies, March 22, 1775.

I HOPE, Sir, that, notwithſtanding the auſterity of the chair, your good-nature will incline you to ſome degree of indulgence towards human frailty. You will not think it unnatural, that thoſe who have an object depending, which ſtrongly engages their hopes and fears, ſhould be ſomewhat inclined to ſuperſtition. As I came into the houſe full of anxiety about the event of my motion, I found to my infinite ſurprize, that the grand Penal Bill, by which we had paſſed ſentence on the trade and ſuſtenance of America, is to be returned to us from the other houſe*. I do confeſs, I could not help looking on this event as a fortunate omen. I look upon it as a ſort of providential favour; by which we are put once more in poſſeſſion of our deliberative capacity, upon a buſineſs ſo very queſtionable in its nature, ſo very uncertain in its iſſue. By the return of this Bill, which ſeemed to have taken its flight for ever, we are at this very inſtant nearly as free to chooſe a plan for our American government, as we were on the firſt day of the ſeſſion. If, Sir, we incline to the ſide of conciliation, we are not at all embarraſſed (unleſs we pleaſe to make ourſelves ſo) by any incongruous mixture of coercion and reſtraint. We are therefore called upon, as it were by a ſuperior warning voice, again to attend to America; to attend to the whole of it together; and to review the ſubject with an unuſual degree of care and calmneſs.

Surely it is an awful ſubject; or there is none ſo on this ſide of the grave. When I firſt had the honor of a ſeat in this Houſe, the affairs of that continent preſſed themſelves upon us, as the moſt important and moſt delicate object of parliamentary attention. My little ſhare in this great deliberation oppreſſed me. I found myſelf a partaker in a very high truſt; and having no ſort of reaſon to rely on the ſtrength of my natural abilities for the proper execution of that truſt, I was obliged to take more than common pains, to inſtruct myſelf in every thing which relates to our colonies. I was not leſs under the neceſſity of forming ſome fixed ideas, concerning the general policy of the Britiſh empire. Something of this ſort ſeemed to be indiſpenſable; in order, amidſt ſo vaſt a fluctuation of paſſions and opinions, to concenter my thoughts; to ballaſt my conduct; to preſerve me from being blown about by every wind of faſhionable doctrine. I really did not think it ſafe, or manly, to have freſh principles to ſeek upon every freſh mail which ſhould arrive from America.

At that period, I had the fortune to find myſelf in perfect concurrence with a large majority in this Houſe. Bowing under that high authority, and penetrated with the ſharpneſs and ſtrength of that early impreſſion, I have continued ever ſince, without the leaſt deviation, in my original ſentiments. Whether this be owing to an obſtinate perſeverance in error, or to a religious adherence to what appears to me truth and reaſon, it is in your equity to judge.

Parliament, Sir, having an enlarged view of objects, made, during this interval, more frequent changes in their ſentiments and their conduct, than could be juſtified in a particular perſon upon the contracted ſcale of private information. But though I do not hazard any thing approaching to a cenſure on the motives of former parliaments to all thoſe alterations, one fact is undoubted, that under them the ſtate of America has been kept in continual agitation. Every thing adminiſtred as remedy to the public complaint, if it did not produce, was at leaſt followed by, an heightening of the diſtemper; until, by a variety of experiments, that important country has been brought into her preſent ſituation; a ſituation, which I will not miſcal, which I dare not name; which I ſcarcely know how to comprehend in the terms of any deſcription.

In this poſture, Sir, things ſtood at the beginning of the ſeſſion. About that time a worthy * member of great parliamentary experience, who, in the year 1766, filled the chair of the American committee with much ability, took me aſide; and lamenting the preſent aſpect of our politics, told me, things were come to ſuch a paſs, that our former methods of proceeding in the houſe would be no longer tolerated. That the public tribunal (never too indulgent to a long and unſucceſsful oppoſition) would now ſcrutinize our conduct with unuſual ſeverity. That the very viciſſitudes and ſhiftings of miniſterial meaſures, inſtead of convicting their authors of inconſtancy and want of ſyſtem, would be taken as an occaſion of charging us with a pre-determined diſcontent, which nothing could ſatisfy; whilſt we accuſed every meaſure of vigour as cruel, and every propoſal of lenity as weak and irreſolute. The public, he ſaid, would not have patience to ſee us play the game out with our adverſaries; we muſt produce our hand. It would be expected, that thoſe who for many years had been active in ſuch affairs ſhould ſhew that they had formed ſome clear and decided idea of the principles of colony government; and were capable of drawing out ſomething like a platform of the ground, which might be laid for future and permanent tranquillity.

I felt the truth of what my hon. friend repreſented; but I felt my ſituation too. His application might have been made with far greater propriety to many other gentlemen. No man was indeed ever better diſpoſed, or worſe qualified, for ſuch an undertaking than myſelf. Though I gave ſo far into his opinion that I immediately threw my thoughts into a ſort of parliamentary form, I was by no means equally ready to produce them. It generally argues ſome degree of natural impotence of mind, or ſome want of knowledge of the world, to hazard plans of government, except from a ſeat of au-

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* *The act to reſtrain the trade and commerce of the provinces of Maſſachuſetts-Bay and New-Hampſhire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland, and Providence plantation, in North America, to Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies; and to prohibit ſuch provinces and colonies from carrying on any fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland, and other places therein mentioned, under certain conditions and limitations.*

* *Mr. Roſe Fuller.*

thority. Propoſitions are made, not only ineffectually, but ſomewhat diſreputably, when the minds of men are not properly diſpoſed for their reception; and for my part, I am not ambitious of ridicule; nor abſolutely a candidate for diſgrace.

Beſides, Sir, to ſpeak the plain truth, I have in general no very exalted opinion of the virtue of paper government; nor of any politicks, in which the plan is to be wholly ſeparated from the execution. But when I ſaw that anger and violence prevailed every day more and more, and that things were haſtening towards an incurable alienation of our colonies, I confeſs my caution gave way, I felt this as one of thoſe few moments in which decorum yields to an higher duty. Public calamity is a mighty leveller, and there are occaſions when any, even the ſlighteſt chance of doing good muſt be laid hold on, even by the moſt inconſiderable perſon.

To reſtore order and repoſe to an empire ſo great and ſo diſtracted as ours, is merely in the attempt an undertaking that would ennoble the flights of the higheſt genius, and obtain pardon for the efforts of the meaneſt underſtanding. Struggling a good while with theſe thoughts, by degrees I felt myſelf more firm. I derived at length ſome confidence from what in other circumſtances uſually produces timidity. I grew leſs anxious even from the idea of my own inſignificance; for judging of what you are, by what you ought to be, I perſuaded myſelf that you would not reject a reaſonable propoſition, becauſe it had nothing but its reaſon to recommend it. On the other hand, being totally deſtitute of all ſhadow of influence, natural or adventitious, I was very ſure, that if my propoſition were futile or dangerous, if it were weakly conceived, or improperly timed, there was nothing exterior to it, of power to awe, dazzle, or delude you. You will ſee it juſt as it is, and you will treat it juſt as it deſerves.

The propoſition is peace. Not peace through the medium of war. Not peace to be hunted through the labyrinth of intricate and endleſs negociations. Not peace to ariſe out of univerſal diſcord, fomented from principle in all parts of the empire. Not peace to depend on the juridical determination of perplexing queſtions; or the preciſe marking the ſhadowy boundaries of a complex government. It is ſimple peace ſought in its natural courſe, and its ordinary haunts. It is peace ſought in the ſpirit of peace, and laid in principles purely pacific. I propoſe by removing the ground of the difference, and by reſtoring the *former unſuſpecting confidence of the colonies in the Mother Country*, to give permanent ſatisfaction to your people; and (far from a ſcheme of ruling by diſcord) to reconcile them to each other in the ſame act, and by the bond of the very ſame intereſt, which reconciles them to Britiſh government.

My idea is nothing more. Refined policy ever has been the parent of confuſion, and ever will be ſo as long as the world endures. Plain good intention, which is as eaſily diſcovered at the firſt view, as fraud is ſurely detected at laſt, is, let me ſay, of no mean force in the government of mankind. Genuine ſimplicity of heart is an healing and cementing principle. My plan, therefore, being formed upon the moſt ſimple grounds imaginable, may diſappoint ſome people when they hear it. It has nothing to recommend it to the pruriency of curious ears. There is nothing at all new and captivating in it. It has nothing of the ſplendor of the project, which has been lately laid upon your table by the noble Lord in the blue riband *. It does not propoſe to fill your lobby with ſquabbling coſony agents, who will require the interpoſition of your mace, at every inſtant, to keep the peace amongſt them. It does not inſtitute a magnificent auction of finance, where captivated provinces come to general ranſom by bidding againſt each other, until you knock down the hammer, and determine a proportion of payments, beyond all the powers of algebra to equalize and ſettle.

The plan, which I ſhall preſume to ſuggeſt, derives, however, one great advantage from the propoſition and regiſtry of that noble Lord's project. The idea of conciliation is admiſſible. Firſt, the Houſe, in accepting the reſolution moved by the noble Lord, has admitted, notwithſtanding the menacing front of our addreſs, notwithſtanding our heavy bill of pains and penalties, that we do not think ourſelves precluded from all ideas of free grace and bounty.

The Houſe has gone farther, it has declared conciliation admiſſible, previous to any ſubmiſſion on the part of America. It has even ſhot a good deal beyond that mark, and has admitted that the complaints of our former mode of exerting the right of taxation were not wholly unfounded. That right thus exerted is allowed to have had ſomething reprehenſible in it; ſomething unwiſe, or ſomething grievous; ſince, in the midſt of our heat and reſentment, we of ourſelves have propoſed a capital alteration; and, in order to get rid of what ſeemed ſo very exceptionable, have inſtituted a mode that is altogether new; one that is, indeed, wholly alien from all the ancient methods and forms of Parliament.

The principle of this proceeding is large enough for my purpoſe. The means propoſed by the noble Lord for carrying his ideas into execution, I think, indeed, are very indifferently ſuited to the end; and this I ſhall endeavour to ſhew you before I ſit down. But, for the preſent, I take my ground on the admitted principle. I mean to give peace. Peace implies reconciliation; and, where there has been a material diſpute, reconciliation does in a manner always imply conceſſion on the one part or on the other. In this ſtate of things I make no difficulty in affirming that the propoſal ought to originate from us. Great and acknowledged force is not impaired, either in effect or in opinion, by an unwillingneſs to exert itſelf. The ſuperior power may offer peace with honor and with ſafety. Such an offer from ſuch a power will be attributed to magnanimity. But the conceſſions of the weak are the conceſſions of fear. When ſuch a one is diſarmed, he is wholly at the mercy of his ſuperior, and he loſes for ever that time and thoſe chances which, as they happen to all men, are the ſtrength and reſources of all inferior power.

The capital leading queſtions, on which you muſt this day decide, are theſe two. Firſt, whether you ought to concede;

" * *That when the Governor, Council, or Aſſembly, or General Court, of any of his Majeſty's provinces or colonies in America, ſhall* propoſe *to make proviſion*, according to the condition, circumſtances *and* ſituation *of ſuch province or colony, for contributing their* proportion *to the* common defence *(ſuch* proportion *to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court, or General Aſſembly, of ſuch province or colony, and diſpoſable by Parliament) and ſhall* engage *to make proviſion alſo for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, in ſuch province or colony, it will be proper*, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty, and the two Houſes of Parliament; *and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made accordingly, to forbear*, in reſpect of ſuch province or colony, *to levy any duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any farther duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, except ſuch duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impoſe for the regulation of commerce; the net produce of the duties laſt mentioned to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively.*" *Reſolution moved by Lord North in the Committee, and agreed to by the Houſe, 27 Feb. 1775.*

and, ſecondly, what your conceſſion ought to be. On the firſt of theſe queſtions we have gained (as I have juſt taken the liberty of obſerving to you) ſome ground. But I am ſenſible that a good deal more is ſtill to be done. Indeed, Sir, to enable us to determine both on the one and the other of theſe great queſtions with a firm and preciſe judgment, I think it may be neceſſary to conſider diſtinctly the true nature and the peculiar circumſtances of the object which we have before us. Becauſe after all our ſtruggle, whether we will or n t, we muſt govern America according to that nature, and to thoſe circumſtances, and not according to our own imaginations; not according to abſtract ideas of right; by no means according to mere general theories of government, the reſort to which appears to me, in our preſent ſituation, no better than arrant trifling. I ſhall therefore endeavour, with your leave, to lay before you ſome of the moſt material of theſe circumſtances in as full and as clear a manner as I am able to ſtate them.

[*To be continued.*]

PORTSMOUTH *(New-Hampſhire) July* 11, 1775.

We have the moſt certain intelligence that the Indians of the Cagnawaga tribe have taken their children from Dartmouth college, from which there is great reaſon to fear ſome attack upon our back ſettlements will ſhortly be commenced.

We alſo hear Governor Carlton of Quebec is endeavouring to procure, and has had conferences with Indians 1500 miles back of that city, and has made them great offers to take up arms againſt the Engliſh colonies.

Saturday laſt the Provincial Congreſs of this colony adjourned to the 22d of Auguſt next, having completed all the buſineſs that was neceſſary to be done at preſent.

An ANSWER *to the following* QUESTION *in the* RULE of THREE *is required.*

If it takes General GAGE twelve months, with all the regiments and ſhips of war ſent him for that purpoſe, to conquer and burn from Boſton to Bunker's-hill, I demand how long, and how many more regiments and ſhips, it will require to burn and conquer all America?

In CONGRESS at Philadelphia, *June 9th*, 1775.

Reſolved, That no obedience being due to the act of parliament for altering the charter of the colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, nor to a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, who will not obſerve the directions of, but endeavour to ſubvert that charter, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be conſidered as abſent, and theſe offices vacant: And as there is no Council there, and the inconveniencies ariſing from the ſuſpenſion of the powers of government are intolerable, eſpecially at a time when Gen. Gage hath actually levied war, and is carrying on hoſtilities againſt his Majeſty's peaceable and loyal ſubjects of that colony; that in order to conform as near as may be to the ſpirit and ſubſtance of the charter, it be recommended to the Provincial Congreſs to write letters to the inhabitants of the ſeveral places which are intitled to repreſentation in Aſſembly, requeſting them to chooſe ſuch Repreſe tatives; and that the Aſſembly, when choſen, ſhould elect Counſellors, which Aſſembly and Council ſhould exerciſe the powers of government, until a Governor of his Majeſty's appointment will conſent to govern the colony according to its charter.

By order of Congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

A true copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

COLONY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

In obſervance of the foregoing Reſolve of the Hon. CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, now ſitting at Philadelphia,

Theſe are to requeſt you forthwith to cauſe the freeholders and other inhabitants of your town, that have an eſtate of freehold in land within this province or territory, of Forty Shillings per annum at the leaſt, or other eſtate to the value of Forty Pounds ſterling, to aſſemble at ſuch time and place as you ſhall appoint; then and there to elect and depute one or more freeholders, reſident in the ſame town, according to the numbers ſet and limited by an act of the General Aſſembly, intituled "An act for aſcertaining the number and regulating the Houſe of Repreſentatives," to ſerve for, and repreſent them, in a great and general court or Aſſembly, to be convened, held and kept for the ſervice of the ſaid colony, until the end of the day next preceding the laſt Wedneſday of May next, if neceſſary, and no longer, at the meeting-houſe in Watertown, upon Wedneſday the nineteenth day of July next enſuing the date hereof, and to warn the perſon or perſons ſo elected by the major part of the electors preſent, at ſuch election, to be timely notified by one or more of the conſtables of your town, to attend the ſervice of this colony, in the ſaid general court or Aſſembly, on the day above prefixed, by nine of the clock in the forenoon, and ſo from day to day during their ſeſſion and ſeſſions. Hereof we deſire you not to fail, and make return of this letter with the name or names of the perſon or perſons ſo elected or deputed, and of their being notified unto the ſaid General Aſſembly, at the time and place above mentioned for its meeting.

Given under my hand this 19th day of June, A. D. 1775.

By order of Congreſs. JAMES WARREN, Preſident.

Atteſt. SAMUEL FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

To the Selectmen of the town of ———.

CAMBRIDGE, *July* 13.

On Tueſday night a party of men was ſent from Roxbury camp to Long-Iſland, in Boſton harbour, from whence they brought off fifteen of the enemy priſoners, between twenty and thirty horned cattle, and about one hundred ſheep. The priſoners were brought to head quarters yeſterday, and ſoon after ſent to Concord.

We hear that Col. George Boyd, of Portſmouth, who arrived at that place a few days ſince, from London, is appointed a Mandamus Counſellor for the province of New-Hampſhire.

Governor Wentworth, a *native* of New-Hampſhire, has rendered himſelf ſo juſtly obnoxious to his countrymen, by promoting the arbitrary meaſures of the Britiſh King and Miniſtry, that he has thought it prudent to repair on board a man of war for protection.

Since our laſt arrived here from Philadelphia, John Sullivan, Eſq; appointed, by the Continental Congreſs, a Brigadier General of the American army.

Major Spendlove, Lieut. Verner and Lieut. Jardin, Secretary to General Howe, with many others, we hear, have already died of their wounds; and that a great part of thoſe who are yet alive, are mortally wounded.

We have undoubted intelligence that General Gage's troops are much diſpirited; that they are very ſickly, and are heartily diſpoſed to leave off dancing any more to the tune of Yankey Doodle.

HARTFORD, *July* 17.

Laſt Friday died at Boſton, of the wounds he received at the battle of Charleſtown, the brave Col. Parker of Chelmsford.

Yeſterday an expreſs paſſed through this town from Crownpoint, with deſpatches of importance to his Honor Governor Trumbull at Lebanon. The expreſs left Crownpoint laſt Thurſday afternoon.

We hear the camp diſtemper rages in the regular army in Boſton, as alſo among the diſtreſſed inhabitants who are confined in that town by order of Tom Gage, in violation of his moſt ſolemn engagement. It is to be hoped he will meet the fate of Pharaoh of old, whoſe example he ſo exactly follows.

We hear General Gage has requeſted of our army to ſend neceſſaries for the diſtreſſed poor confined in Boſton. [*A man that will LIE, will alſo ROB——the poor.*]

NEW-YORK, *July* 20.

For theſe few days paſt a report has circulated in town, reſpecting the Mohock Indians, who, it is ſaid, have thrown off their connexion with Col. Guy Johnſon, and engaged to ſupport the meaſures of the Continental Congreſs. We muſt defer inſerting a more circumſtantial account of that affair, until properly confirmed.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 22.

On Monday the tenth inſtant the Barbados Packet, Capt. Kennedy, ſailed for Briſtol, from Cheſter, in which veſſel the Hon. RICHARD PENN, Eſq; and Lady, Mrs. MASTERS, Miſs MASTERS, and Dr. RENAUDIT, went paſſengers.

Extract of a letter from the CAMP *at Cambridge, July* 11.

"The General's expreſs, that ought to have left this four days ago, is not yet gone.—I therefore ſit down to give you ſome deſcription of our ſituation here, and that of the enemy.—The enemy are ſituated on Bunker and Breed's hills, both on the peninſula, where the late town of Charleſtown ſtood, and within reach, and under the cover of the guns, from the batteries in the town of Boſton, and the ſhips in the harbour and of a number of floating batteries, which they have built, that carry two guns in their bows, two in their ſterns, and one on each ſide. Our people are ſituated from Charles-river, about two hundred rods below the college, where we have a redoubt, which begins the line; then about ſixty rods from that, another redoubt, and lines continued near one hundred rods; then at Charleſtown road on the weſt ſide of the road, at the foot of Proſpect-hill another redoubt, and ſtrong fortification; then on Proſpect-hill is Putnam's poſt, a very ſtrong fortification; then between that and Winter-hill, a redoubt. On Winter-hill a ſtrong citadel and lines over Charleſtown road to Miſtick; then in Mr. Temple's paſture a ſtrong redoubt, that commands to Miſtick river, ſo that we have a complete line of circumvallation from Charles-river to Miſtick-river; our main forteſs on Proſpect-hill; the enemy's main fortreſs on Bunker's-hill, within cannon ſhot of each other; a hill between theſe two poſts, a little to the eaſtward of Proſpect-hill, called Cobble-hill, I expect will ſoon coſt us a ſquabble which ſhall have it, our people or their's; nor do I expect it will be many days before the conteſt begins, which will probably bring on a general engagement. If they let us alone four or five days more we ſhall be well prepared, and ſhall not care how ſoon they come, the ſooner the better. At Roxbury ſide the enemy have dug acroſs the neck, and let the water through, and our people, in turn, have entrenched acroſs the outer end of the neck, and are ſtrongly fortified there, and on the hill by the meeting-houſe ſo ſtrong that, I believe, every man in Boſton, and at Bunker's and Breed's hills muſt fall before they could force a paſſage that way into the country. General Burgoyne ſent a trumpet yeſterday with a letter to General Lee, wiſhing a compoſition of the unhappy differences, &c. and ſays the Parliament will certainly give up all right or pretence to taxation, if that will do, and wiſhes a conference. This letter is ſent to the Congreſs, for their opinion, and for them to appoint a perſon whom they can confide in, to attend the conference, and hear what paſſes, if they judge it beſt to have a conference. Major Gates is arrived, and we are getting into order and regularity very faſt. Laſt night our people at Roxbury fired the remainder of Brown's buildings on Boſton neck, and have drove the enemy's guards back to their lines."

TO BE SOLD,

By PELATIAH WEBSTER in Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut-ſtreet and Ton-alley,

MELASSES, raiſins in ſmall or large quantities, New-England rum, ſpermaceti candles, iron teakettles, ſeal ſkins, Boſton ſtuff ſhoes, leather ditto, almonds, brandy, ſtrong waters, and drams of various ſorts; ſweet oil in barrels, cod fiſh ſuitable for Weſt-India market, New-England hoes, ſcythes, Barcelona handkerchiefs, pepper, iron dogs with lion faces, balm of gilead in vials and larger bottles, blubber, &c. &c.

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FOR SALE,

A light bay HORSE, near fifteen hands high, ſeven years old, a natural pacer, and an excellent ſaddle horſe. Alſo, a likely bay MARE, four years old, a natural trotter, and goes well in a chair. Inquire of WILLIAM SHEPPERD, in Seventh-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.

ANY perſon having HORSE PISTOLS to diſpoſe of, may hear of a purchaſer by applying to the printer hereof.

This DAY is PUBLISHED and to be SOLD by JOHN DEAN, Bookbinder, in Lætitia-court,

Printed on a good paper and type, octavo ſize,

A SELF DEFENSIVE WAR lawful,

Proved in a SERMON preached at Lancaſter, before Captain Roſs's company of militia, in the Preſbyterian church on Sabbath morning, June 4th, 1775,

By the Rev. JOHN CARMICHAEL, A. M.

Then ſaid he unto them, but now he that hath a purſe let him take it, and likewiſe his ſcrip—and he that hath no ſword, let him ſell his garment and buy one—Luke xxii. 36.

Now publiſhed at the requeſt of the Author, and corrected by himſelf from the copy printed at Lancaſter;

Humbly offered to the peruſal of the MILITARY ASSOCIATORS of the city, liberties and county of Philadelphia.

The above Sermon may alſo be had of Mr. John Dunlap, Mr. Joſeph Cruikſhank, in Market-ſtreet, and Meſſrs. William and Thomas Bradford, at the London Coffee-Houſe, and Mr. John Sparhawk, in Second-ſtreet.

Price Nine-pence the ſingle ſermon—Six Shillings by the dozen, and Six Dollars by the hundred.

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Vol. I.] TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1775. [Num. 79.

The SPEECH of EDMUND BURKE, Eſq; on moving his Reſolutions for Conciliation with the Colonies, March 22, 1775.

(Continued from page 317.)

THE firſt thing that we have to conſider, with regard to the nature of the object, is the number of people in the colonies. I have taken for ſome years a good deal of pains on that point. I can by no calculation juſtiſy myſelf in placing the number below two millions of inhabitants of our own European blood and colour, beſides at leaſt 500,000 others, who form no inconſiderable part of the ſtrength and opulence of the whole. This, Sir, is, I believe, about the true number. There is no occaſion to exaggerate where plain truth is of ſo much weight and importance. But whether I put the preſent numbers too high or too low, is a matter of little moment. Such is the ſtrength with which population ſhoots in that part of the world, that ſtate the numbers as high as we will, whilſt the diſpute continues, the exaggeration ends. Whilſt we are diſcuſſing any given magnitude, they are grown to it. Whilſt we ſpend our time in deliberating on the mode of governing two millions, we ſhall find we have millions more to manage. Your children do not grow faſter from infancy to manhood, than they ſpread from families to communities, and from villages to nations.

I put this conſideration of the preſent and the growing numbers in the front of our deliberation; becauſe, Sir, this conſideration will make it evident to a blunter diſcernment than yours, that no partial, narrow, contracted, pinched, occaſional ſyſtem will be at all ſuitable to ſuch an object. It will ſhew you that it is not to be conſidered as one of thoſe *minima*, which are out of the eye and conſideration of the law; not a paltry excreſcence of the ſtate; not a mean dependant, who may be neglected with little damage, and provoked with little danger. It will prove that ſome degree of care and caution is required in the handling ſuch an object; it will ſhew that you ought not, in reaſon, to trifle with ſo large a maſs of the intereſts and feelings of the human race. You could at no time do ſo without guilt, and be aſſured you will not be able to do it long with impunity.

But the population of this country, the great and growing population, though a very important conſideration, will loſe much of its weight if not combined with other circumſtances. The commerce of your colonies is out of all proportion beyond the numbers of the people. This ground of their commerce indeed has been trod ſome days ago, and with great ability, by a diſtinguiſhed * perſon at your bar. This gentleman, after thirty-five years—it is ſo long ſince he firſt appeared at the ſame place to plead for the commerce of Great-Britain, has come again before you to plead the ſame cauſe, without any other effect of time than that to the fire of imagination and extent of erudition, which even then marked him as one of the firſt literary characters of his age, he has added a conſummate knowledge in the commercial intereſt of his country, formed by a long courſe of enlightened and diſcriminating experience.

Sir, I ſhould be inexcuſable in coming after ſuch a perſon with any detail, if a great part of the members, who now fill the Houſe, had not the misfortune to be abſent when he appeared at your bar. Beſides, Sir, I propoſe to take the matter at periods of time ſomewhat different from his. There is, if I miſtake not, a point of view from whence, if you will look at this ſubject, it is impoſſible that it ſhould not make an impreſſion upon you.

I have, in my hand two accounts, one a comparative ſtate of the export trade of England to its colonies, as it ſtood in the year 1704, and as it ſtood in the year 1772. The other a ſtate of the export trade of this country to its colonies alone, as it ſtood in 1772, compared with the whole trade of England to all parts of the world (the colonies included) in the year 1704. They are from good vouchers; the latter period from the accounts on your table, the earlier from an original manuſcript of Davenant, who firſt eſtabliſhed the Inſpector-General's office, which has been ever ſince his time ſo abundant a ſource of Parliamentary information.

The export trade to the colonies conſiſts of three great branches. The African, which, terminating almoſt wholly in the colonies, muſt be put to the account of their commerce, the Weſt-Indian and the North American. All theſe are ſo interwoven that the attempt to ſeperate them would tear to pieces the contexture of the whole; and, if not entirely deſtroy, would very much depreciate the value of all the parts. I therefore conſider theſe three denominations to be, what in effect they are, one trade.

The trade to the colonies, taken on the export ſide, at the beginning of this century, that is, in the year 1704, ſtood thus:

Exports to North-America and the Weſt-Indies,	£. 483,265
To Africa, - - - - - - -	86,665
	569,930

In the year 1772, which I take as a middle year between the higheſt and the loweſt of thoſe lately laid on your table, the accounts were as follow:

To North-America, and the Weſt-Indies, -	£. 4,791,734
To Africa, - - - - - - - -	866,398
To which if you add the export trade to and from Scotland, which had in 1704 no exiſtence, -	364,000
	6,024,171

From five hundred and odd thouſands, it has grown to ſix millions; it has encreaſed no leſs than twelvefold. This is the ſtate of the colony trade, as compared with itſelf at theſe two periods, within this century; and this is matter for meditation. But this is not all. Examine my ſecond account. See how the export trade to the colonies alone, in 1772, ſtood

† *Mr. Glover.*

in the other point of view, that is, as compared to the whole trade of England, in 1704.

The whole export trade of England, including that to the colonies, in 1704.	6,509,000
Export to the colonies alone, in 1772.	6,024,000
Difference -	485,000

The trade with America alone is now within leſs than 500,000l. of being equal to what this great commercial nation, England, carried on at the beginning of this century with the whole world! If I had taken the largeſt year of thoſe on your table, it would rather have exceeded. But it will be ſaid, is not this American trade an unnatural protuberance, that has drawn the juices from the reſt of the body? The reverſe. It is the very food that has nouriſhed every other part into its preſent magnitude. Our general trade has been greatly augmented; and augmented more or leſs in almoſt every part to which it ever extended; but with this material difference, that of the ſix millions which, in the beginning of the century, conſtituted the whole maſs of our export commerce, the colony trade was but one twelfth part; it is now (as a part of ſeventeen millions) conſiderably more than a third of the whole. This is the relative proportion of the importance of the colonies at theſe two periods; and all reaſon concerning our mode of treating them muſt have this proportion as its baſis, or it is a reaſoning weak, rotten, and ſophiſtical.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot prevail upon myſelf to hurry over this great conſideration. It is good for us to be here. We ſtand where we have an immenſe view of what is, and what is paſt. Clouds indeed, and darkneſs reſt upon the future. Let us, however, before we deſcend from this noble eminence, reflect that this growth of our national proſperity has happened within the ſhort period of the life of man. It has happened within ſixty-eight years. There are thoſe alive, whoſe memory might touch the two extremities! For inſtance, my Lord Bathurſt might remember all the ſtages of the progreſs. He was, in 1704, of an age at leaſt to be made to comprehend ſuch things, he was then old enough, *acta parentum jam legere, et quæ ſit poterit cognoſcere virtus.* Suppoſe, Sir, that the angel of this auſpicious youth, foreſeeing the many virtues, which made him one of the moſt amiable, as he is one of the moſt fortunate men of his age, had opened to him in viſion, that when, in the fourth generation, the third Prince of the Houſe of Brunſwick had ſat twelve years on the throne of that nation, which (by the happy iſſue of moderate and healing councils) was to be made Great-Britain, he ſhould ſee his ſon, Lord Chancellor of England, turn back the current of hereditary dignity to its fountain, and raiſe him to an higher rank of peerage, whilſt he enriched the family with a new one; if amidſt theſe bright and happy ſcenes of domeſtic honor and proſperity, that angel ſhould have drawn up the curtain, and unfolded the riſing glories of his country, and whilſt he was gazing with admiration on the then commercial grandeur of England, the genius ſhould point out to him a little ſpeck, ſcarce viſible in the maſs of the national intereſt, a ſmall ſeminal principle, rather than a formed body, and ſhould tell him—"Young man, there is America; which at this day ſerves for little more than to amuſe you with ſtories of ſavage men, and uncouth manners; yet ſhall, before y u taſte of death, ſhew itſelf equal to the whole of that commerce which now attracts the envy of the world. Whatever England has been growing to by a progreſſive encreaſe of improvement brought in by variety of people, by ſucceſſion of civilizing conqueſts and civilizing ſettlements in a ſeries of ſeventeen hundred years, you ſhall ſee as much added to her by America in the courſe of a ſingle life!" If this ſtate of his country had been foretold to him, would it not require all the ſanguine credulity of youth, and all the fervid glow of enthuſiaſm, to make him believe it? Fortunate man, he has lived to ſee it! Fortunate indeed, if he lives to ſee nothing that ſhall vary the proſpect, and cloud the ſetting of his day!

Excuſe me, Sir, if turning from ſuch thoughts I reſume this comparative view once more. You have ſeen it on a large ſcale; look at it on a ſmall one. I will point out to your attention a particular inſtance of it in the ſiugle province of Pennſylvania. In the year 1704 that province called for 11,459l. in value of your commodities, native and foreign. This was the whole. What did it demand in 1772? Why, nearly fifty times as much, for in that year the export to Pennſylvania was 507,909l. nearly equal to the export to all the colonies together in the firſt period.

I chooſe, Sir, to enter into theſe minute and particular details; becauſe generalities, which in all other caſes are apt to heighten and raiſe the ſubject, have here a tendency to ſink it. When we ſpeak of the commerce with our colonies, fiction lags after truth; invention is unfruitful; and imagination cold and barren.

So far, Sir, as to the importance of the object in the view of its commerce, as concerned in the exports from England. If I were to detail the imports, I could ſhew how many enjoyments they procure which deceive the burthen of life; how many materials which invigorate the ſprings of national induſtry, and extend and animate every part of our foreign and domeſtic commerce. This would be a curious ſubject indeed; but I muſt preſcribe bounds to myſelf in a matter ſo vaſt and various.

I paſs therefore to the colonies in another point of view, their agriculture. This they have proſecuted with ſuch a ſpirit, that, beſides feeding plentifully their own growing multitude, their annual export of grain, comprehending rice, has ſome years ago exceeded a million in value of their laſt harveſt, I am perſuaded they will export much more. At the beginning of the century ſome of theſe colonies imported corn from the mother country. For ſome time paſt the old world has been fed from the new. The ſcarcity which you have felt would have been a deſolating famine, if this child of your old age, with a true filial piety, with a Roman charity, had not put the full breaſt of its youthful exuberance to the mouth of its exhauſted parent.

As to the wealth which the colonies have drawn from the ſea by their fiſheries, you had all that matter fully opened at your bar; you ſurely thought thoſe acquiſitions, for they ſeemed even to excite your envy; and yet the ſpirit, by which that enterprizing employment has been exerciſed, ought rather, in my opinion, to have raiſed your eſteem and admiration. And pray, Sir, what in the world is equal to it? Paſs by the other parts, and look at the manner in which the people of New-England have of late carried on the whale fiſhery. Whilſt we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepeſt frozen receſſes of Hudſon's-Bay and Davis's Straits, whilſt we are looking for them beneath the arctic circle, we hear that they have pierced into the oppoſite region of polar cold; that they are at the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen ſerpent of the ſouth. Falkland iſland, which ſeemed too remote and romantic an object for the graſp of national ambition, is but a ſtage and reſting place in the progreſs of their victorious induſtry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more diſcouraging to them than the accumulated winter of both the poles. We know that whilſt ſome of them draw the line and ſtrike the harpoon on the coaſt of Africa, others run the lon-

gitude, and purſue their gigantic game along the coaſt of Brazil. No ſea but what is vexed by their fiſheries; no climate that is not witneſs to their toils. Neither the perſeverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dextrous and firm ſagacity of Engliſh enterprize, ever carried this moſt perilous mode of hardy induſtry to the extent to which it has been puſhed by this recent people; a people who are ſtill, as it were, but in the griſtle, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood. When I contemplate theſe things; when I know that the colonies in general owe little or nothing to any care of ours, and that they are not ſqueezed into this happy form by the conſtraints of watchful and ſuſpicious government, but that through a wiſe and ſalutary neglect, a generous nature has been ſuffered to take her own way to perfection; when I reflect upon theſe efforts, when I ſee how profitable they have been to us, I feel all the pride of power ſink, and all preſumption in the wiſdom of human contrivances melt, and die away within me. My rigour relents. I pardon ſomething to the ſpirit of liberty.

[*To be continued.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 14.

Monday laſt arrived at York town, from the northward, his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury, of twenty-four guns, John Macartney, Eſq; commander, to relieve the Fowey man of war, Captain Montague; and yeſterday ſhe departed for Boſton with our good friend Capt. Foy, who is appointed by Gen. Gage to the command of the artillery. [*Have a care, Captain, of your Minden laurels. It is ten to one but they get cropped by ſome of the plaguy Yankees!*]

At the ſame time fell down the river the Otter ſloop of war, Capt. Squires.

We have not been able to learn where Lord Dunmore intends fixing his reſidence; ſome ſay at Portſmouth, but we only mention it as a report.

All his Lordſhip's domeſticks have now left the palace, and are gone, bag and baggage, to his farm at Porto Bello, about ſix miles from town.

Capt. Charles Scott, of Cumberland, is choſen commander of the troops now in this city. He ſerved laſt war in the Virginia regiment with great reputation, and is an excellent woodſman.

Since our laſt arrived at this city ſeveral companies of volunteers from the counties of Spotſylvania, King George, Albemarle, James City, Surry, Louiſa, and Stafford. A party of troops, who marched from hence laſt Tueſday, are now encamped near York town.

Extract of a letter from General Waſhington, dated the 20th of June, at Philadelphia, to the independent companies of Fairfax, Prince William, Fauquier, Spotſylvania and Richmond.

" *Gentlemen,*

" I am now about to bid adieu to the companies under your reſpective commands, at leaſt for awhile. I have launched into a wide and extenſive field, too boundleſs for my abilities, and far, very far, beyond my experience. I am called, by the unanimous voice of the colonies, to the command of the continental army, an honor I did not aſpire to, an honor I was ſolicitous to avoid, upon a full conviction of my inadequacy to the importance of the ſervice. The partiality of the Congreſs, however, aſſiſted by a political motive, rendered my reaſons unavailing; and I ſhall, to-morrow, ſet out for the camp near Boſton. I have only to beg of you, therefore, before I go (eſpecially as you did me the honor to put your companies under my directions, and know not how ſoon you may be called upon in Virginia for an exertion of your military ſkill) by no means to relax in the diſcipline of your reſpective companies."

GLOUCESTER TOWN, *July* 13, 1775.

It is certain that a boat from the Fowey or Otter landed ſeveral armed men on an iſland in the lower end of this country, who ſtole fourteen ſheep and a cow. The owner of them alarmed his neighbours; but before they could arm themſelves the robbers had made off. However, the people, who are now well furniſhed with arms, &c. will be ready to give them a warm reception, ſhould they favor them with another viſit. —*Quere*, Are not the negro ſlaves, now on board the Fowey, which are under the G——r's protection, in actual rebellion, and puniſhable as ſuch? Is it not high time to ſhew adminiſtration how little they have to expect from that part of their bloody plan, by arming our truſty ſlaves ourſelves?

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 20.

The ſhip Totneſs, Captain Harding, belonging to Mr. Gildard of Liverpool, having on board a cargo of ſalt and dry goods, in coming up the Bay ran aground near the three iſlands at the mouth of the Weſt river; upon this the Committee immediately met, and after conſideration determined ſhe ſhould proceed on to Baltimore, her intended port, but before ſhe could get off, highly reſenting ſo daring an infringement of the Continental Aſſociation, a number of people met, went on board and ſet her on fire.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 15.

We learn that a body of Americans having opened an intrenchment on Boſton-Neck near the late George tavern, the enemy, on Thurſday morning, began a heavy cannonade from their works, which continued all day and the greateſt part of the ſucceeding night, in order to diſlodge our people, but without effect. One man, who had imprudently advanced to ſhoot the enemy's centry, was killed by a cannon ball.

WATERTOWN, July 10.

One day laſt week a tranſport with two companies on board, brought to a fiſhing boat in the Bay, and took a man out, of whom they enquired very particularly concerning the ſituation of things here. After being informed, told him that they came from Ireland with a large number of tranſports, having on board eight regiments, and that four regiments more were ſoon to follow; that they had met at ſea a veſſel ſent expreſs by Gen. Gage, with an account of the action at Charleſtown, from which they had learned that they had loſt in that action 300 men, and had killed 1500 of the rebels; that the rebels had burnt Charleſtown, and poiſoned the balls they fired; and that they expected, on their arrival, immediately to make an ingreſſion into the country, and to harraſs the ſea coaſts in order to effect an univerſal diſtreſs.

NEWPORT, *July* 17.

The number of inhabitants remaining in the town of Boſton is ſaid to be 6,500; number of the army and navy, including men, women and children, 13,600. There are about 300 Tories who do military duty in Boſton.

It is ſaid that four of Gage's Mandamus Counſellors are dead, viz. Brown, Hutchinſon, Oliver and Winſlow.

Laſt week three dead ſkinned horſes drifted aſhore on the eaſt part of this iſland, ſuppoſed to be ſome of the Engliſh horſes thrown out of ſome of the tranſports, which lately paſt by from Sandy-hook, for Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 25.

Major General Lee has appointed William Palfrey, Eſq; late of Boſton, to be one of his Aides-de-Camp.

The Nautilus man of war is in the river, off Cheſter; and, it is ſaid, another is expected.

In CONGRESS, *July* 18, 1775.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of all the UNITED ENGLISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA, that all able bodied effective men, between ſixteen and ſixty years of age in each colony, immediately form themſelves into regular companies of militia, to conſiſt of one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Enſign, four Serjeants, four Corporals, one Clerk, one Drummer, one Fifer, and about ſixty eight Privates.

That the officers of each company be choſen by the reſpective companies.

That each ſoldier be furniſhed with a good muſket, that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, ſteel ramrod, worm, priming wire and bruſh fitted thereto, a cutting ſword or tomahawk, a cartridge box, that will contain twenty three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints and a knapſack.

That the companies be formed into regiments or battalions officered with a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, an Adjutant or Quarter Maſter.

That all officers above the rank of a Captain be appointed by their reſpective Provincial Aſſemblies or Conventions, or in their receſs by the Committees of Safety appointed by ſaid Aſſemblies or Conventions.

That all officers be commiſſioned by the Provincial Aſſemblies or Conventions, or in their receſs by the Committees of Safety appointed by ſaid Aſſemblies or Conventions.

That all the militia take proper care to acquire military ſkill, and be well prepared for defence by being each man provided with one pound of good gunpowder, and four pounds of ball fitted to his gun.

That one fourth part of the militia in every colony be ſelected for Minute Men, of ſuch perſons as are willing to enter into this neceſſary ſervice, formed into companies and battalions, and their officers choſen and commiſſioned as aforeſaid, to be ready on the ſhorteſt notice to march to any place where their aſſiſtance may be required for the defence of their own or a neighbouring colony; and as theſe Minute Men may eventually be called to action before the whole body of the militia are ſufficiently trained, it is recommended that a more particular and diligent attention be paid to their inſtruction in military diſcipline.

That ſuch of the Minute Men, as deſire it, be relieved by new draughts as aforeſaid from the whole body of the militia once in four months.

As there are ſome people, who from religious principles cannot bear arms in any caſe, this CONGRESS INTEND NO VIOLENCE TO THEIR CONSCIENCES, but earneſtly recommend it to them to CONTRIBUTE LIBERALLY, in this time of univerſal calamity, to the relief of their diſtreſſed brethren in the ſeveral colonies, and to do all other ſervices to their oppreſſed country, which they can conſiſtently with their religious principles.

That it be recommended to the Aſſemblies or Conventions in the reſpective Colonies to provide, as ſoon as poſſible, ſufficient ſtores of ammunition for their Colonies; alſo that they deviſe proper means for furniſhing with arms ſuch effective men as are poor and unable to furniſh themſelves.

That it be recommended to each colony to appoint a Committee of Safety, to ſuperintend and direct all matters neceſſary for the ſecurity and defence of their reſpective colonies, in the receſs of their Aſſemblies and Conventions.

That each colony, at their own expence, make ſuch proviſion by armed veſſels or otherwiſe, as their reſpective Aſſemblies, Conventions, or Committees of Safety ſhall judge expedient and ſuitable to their circumſtances and ſituations for the protection of their harbours and navigation on their ſea coaſts, againſt all unlawful invaſions, attacks and depredations, from cutters and ſhips of war.

That it be recommended to the makers of arms for the uſe of the militia, that they make good ſubſtantial muſkets, with barrels three feet and a half in length, that will carry an ounce ball, and fitted with a good bayonet and ſteel ramrod, and that the making ſuch arms be encouraged in theſe UNITED COLONIES.

Where in any colony a militia is already formed under Regulations approved of by the Convention of ſuch colony, or by ſuch Aſſemblies as are annually elective, we refer to the diſcretion of ſuch Convention or Aſſembly, either to adopt the foregoing regulations in the whole or in part, or to continue their former, as they, on conſideration of all circumſtances, ſhall think beſt.

A true copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WET NURSE, a young woman lately from the country; ſhe can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

SPRUCE BEER

MADE in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third ſtreets, oppoſite Puſey's brewhouſe, and ſold at fourpence, ſixpence and eightpence per gallon. Bottled at three ſhillings per dozen, bottles returned.

The above beer is thought to be equally as good as that which is made at Halifax. Cags as ſmall as five gallons are ſent to any part of the city, ſo that a ſmall family may uſe it before it is ſtale. Gentlemen or ladies who pleaſe to favour me with their cuſtom may depend on being well uſed.

ROBERT APPLEBY.

Juſt IMPORTED in the brig Betſey, John Douglaſs, Maſter, and to be SOLD by

HOWELL and DOUGLASS,

JAMAICA SPIRIT, SUGAR in hogſheads and tierces, COTTON, GINGER——JAMAICA and SPANISH HIDES.

Said veſſel is expected to ſail in ten days for Kingſton in Jamaica. For freight or paſſage apply to Howell and Douglaſs, or ſaid maſter.

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The SPEECH of EDMUND BURKE, Eſq; on moving his Reſolutions for Conciliation with the Colonies, March 22, 1775.

(*Continued from page* 321.)

I AM ſenſible, Sir, that all which I have aſſerted in my detail, is admitted in the groſs; but that quite a different concluſion is drawn from it. America gentlemen ſay is a noble object. It is an object well worth fighting for. Certainly it is, if fighting a people be the beſt way of gaining them. Gentlemen, in this reſpect, will be led to their choice of means by their complexions and their habits. Thoſe who underſtand the military art, will of courſe have ſome predilection for it. Thoſe who wield the thunder of the ſtate, may have more confidence in the efficacy of arms. But I confeſs, poſſibly for want of this knowledge, my opinion is much more in favor of prudent management than of force; conſidering force not as an odious, but a feeble inſtrument, for preſerving a people, ſo numerous, ſo active, ſo growing, ſo ſpirited as this, in a profitable and ſubordinate connexion with us.

Firſt, Sir, permit me to obſerve that the uſe of force alone is but temporary, it may ſubdue for a moment; but it does not remove the neceſſity of ſubduing again; and a nation is not governed, which is perpetually to be conquered.

My next objection is its uncertainty; terror is not always the effect of force; and an armament is not a victory. If you do not ſucceed, you are without reſource; for, conciliation failing, force remains; but, force failing, no farther hope of reconciliation is left. Power and authority are ſometimes bought by kindneſs; but they can never be begged as alms by an impoveriſhed and defeated violence.

A farther objection to force is, that you impair the object by your very endeavours to preſerve it. The thing you fought for, is not the thing which you recover; but depreciated, ſunk, waſted, and conſumed in the conteſt. Nothing leſs will content me than whole America. I do not chooſe to conſume its ſtrength along with our own, becauſe in all parts it is the Britiſh ſtrength that I conſume. I do not chooſe to be caught by a foreign enemy at the end of this exhauſting conflict; and ſtill leſs in the midſt of it. I may eſcape, but I can make no inſurance againſt ſuch an event. Let me add, that I do not chooſe wholly to break the American ſpirit, becauſe it is the ſpirit that has made the country.

Laſtly, we have no ſort of experience in favour of force as an inſtrument in the rule of our colonies. Their growth and their utility has been owing to methods altogether different. Our ancient indulgence has been ſaid to be purſued to a fault. It may be ſo. But we know, if feeling is evidence, that our fault was more tolerable than our attempt to mend it, and our ſin far more ſalutary than our penitence.

Theſe, Sir, are my reaſons for not entertaining that high opinion of untried force, by which many gentlemen, for whoſe ſentiments in other particulars I have great reſpect, ſeem to be ſo greatly captivated. But there is ſtill behind a third conſideration concerning this object, which ſerves to determine my opinion on the ſort of policy which ought to be purſued in the management of America, even more than its population and its commerce, I mean its temper and character.

In this character of the Americans a love of freedom is the predominating feature, which marks and diſtinguiſhes the whole; and as an ardent is always a jealous affection, your colonies become ſuſpicious, reſtive, and untractable, whenever they ſee the leaſt attempt to wreſt from them by force, or ſhuffle from them by chicane, what they think the only advantage worth living for. This fierce ſpirit of liberty is ſtronger in the Engliſh colonies probably than in any other people of the earth, and this from a great variety of powerful cauſes; which, to underſtand the true temper of their minds, and the direction which this ſpirit takes, it will not be amiſs to lay open ſomewhat more largely.

Firſt, the people of the colonies are deſcendants of Engliſhmen. England, Sir, is a nation which ſtill I hope reſpects, and formerly adored her freedom. The Coloniſts emigrated from you, when this part of your character was moſt predominant; and they took this bias and direction the moment they parted from your hands. They are therefore not only devoted to liberty, but to liberty according to Engliſh ideas, and on Engliſh principles. Abſtract liberty, like other mere abſtractions, is not to be found. Liberty inheres in ſome ſenſible object; and every nation has formed to itſelf ſome favourite point which by way of eminence becomes the criterion of their happineſs. It happened, you know, Sir, that the great conteſts for freedom in this country were from the earlieſt times chiefly upon the queſtion of taxing. Moſt of the conteſts in the ancient commonwealths turned primarily on the right of election of magiſtrates; or on the balance among the ſeveral orders of the ſtate. The queſtion of money was not with them ſo immediate. But in England it was otherwiſe, on this point of taxes, the ableſt pens, and moſt eloquent tongues have been exerciſed; the greateſt ſpirits have acted and ſuffered. In order to give the fulleſt ſatisfaction concerning the importance of this point, it was not only neceſſary for thoſe who in argument defended the excellence of the Engliſh conſtitution, to inſiſt on this privilege of granting money as a dry point of fact, and to prove that the right had been acknowledged in ancient parchments and blind uſages, to reſide in a certain body called an Houſe of Commons. They went much farther; they attempted to prove, and they ſucceeded, that in theory it ought to be ſo from the particular nature of a Houſe of Commons, as an immediate repreſentative of the people; whether the old records had delivered this oracle or not. They took infinite pains to inculcate as a fundamental principle, that in all monarchies the people muſt in effect themſelves mediately or immediately poſſeſs the power of granting their own money, or no ſhadow of liberty could ſubſiſt. The colonies draw from you, as with their life-blood, theſe ideas and principles. Their love of liberty, as with you, fixed and attached on this ſpecific point of taxing. Liberty might be ſafe, or might be endangered in twenty other particulars, without their being much pleaſed or alarmed. Here they felt its pulſe; and as they found that beat, they thought themſelves ſick or ſound. I do not ſay

whether they were right or wrong in applying your general arguments to their own caſe. It is not eaſy indeed to make a monopoly of theorems and corollaries. The fact is, that they did thus apply thoſe general arguments; and your mode of governing them, whether through lenity or indolence, through wiſdom or miſtake, confirm them in the imagination that they, as well as you, had an intereſt in theſe common principles.

They were farther confirmed in this pleaſing error by the form of their provincial legiſlative aſſemblies. Their governments are popular in an high degree, ſome are merely popular; in all, the popular repreſentative is the moſt weighty; and this ſhare of the people in their ordinary government never fails to inſpire them with lofty ſentiments, and with a ſtrong averſion from whatever tends to deprive them of their chief importance.

If any thing were wanting to this neceſſary operation of the form of government, religion would have given it a complete effect. Religion, always a principle of energy, in this new people, is no way worn out or impaired; and their mode of profeſſing it is alſo one main cauſe of this free ſpirit. The people are Proteſtants; and of that kind which is the moſt averſe to all implicit ſubmiſſion of mind and opinion. This is a perſuaſion not only favourable to liberty, but built upon it. I do not think, Sir, that the reaſon of this averſeneſs in the Diſſenting churches, from all that looks like abſolute government, is ſo much to be ſought in their religious tenets, as in their hiſtory. Every one knows, that the Roman Catholic religion is at leaſt coeval with moſt of the governments where it prevails; that it has generally gone hand in hand with them; and received great favor and every kind of ſupport from authority. The church of England too was formed from her cradle under the nurſing care of regular government. But the Diſſenting intereſts have ſprung up in direct oppoſition to all the ordinary powers of the world; and could juſtify that oppoſition only on a ſtrong claim to natural liberty. Their very exiſtence depended on the powerful and unremitted aſſertion of that claim. All Proteſtantiſm, even the moſt cold and paſſive, is a ſort of diſſent. But the religion moſt prevalent in our northern colonies is a refinement on the principle of reſiſtance, it is the diſſidence of diſſent; and the Proteſtantiſm of the Proteſtant religion. This religion, under a variety of denominations, agreeing in nothing but in the communion of the ſpirit of liberty, is predominant in moſt of the northern provinces; where the church of England, notwithſtanding its legal rights, is in reality no more than a ſort of private ſect; not compoſing moſt probably the tenth of the people. The Coloniſts left England when this ſpirit was high; and in the emigrants was the higheſt of all, and even that ſtrain of foreigners, which has been conſtantly flowing into theſe colonies, has, for the greateſt part, been compoſed of Diſſenters from the eſtabliſhments of their ſeveral countries; and have brought with them a temper and character far from alien to that of the people with whom they mixed.

Sir, I can perceive, by their manner, that ſome gentlemen object to the latitude of this deſcription; becauſe in the ſouthern colonies the church of England forms a large body, and has a regular eſtabliſhment. It is certainly true. There is, however, a circumſtance attending theſe colonies, which in my opinion, fully counterbalances this difference, and makes the ſpirit of liberty ſtill more high and haughty than in thoſe to the northward. It is that in Virginia and the Carolinas, they have a vaſt multitude of ſlaves. Where this is the caſe in any part of the world, thoſe who are free, are by far the moſt proud and jealous of their freedom. Freedom is to them not only an enjoyment, but a kind of rank and privilege. Not ſeeing there that freedom as in countries where it is a common bleſſing, and as broad and general as the air, may be united with much abject toil, with great miſery, with all the exterior of ſervitude, liberty looks amongſt them like ſomething that is more noble and liberal. I do not mean, Sir, to commend the ſuperior morality of this ſentiment, which has at leaſt as much pride as virtue in it, but I cannot alter the nature of man. The fact is ſo; and theſe people of the ſouthern colonies are much more ſtrongly, and with an higher and more ſtubborn ſpirit, attached to liberty than thoſe of the northward. Such were all the ancient commonwealths; ſuch were our Gothic anceſtors; ſuch in our days were the Poles; and ſuch will be all maſters of ſlaves, who are not ſlaves themſelves. In ſuch a people the haughtineſs of domination combines with the ſpirit of freedom, fortifies it, and renders it invincible.

Permit me, Sir, to add another circumſtance in our colonies, which contributes no mean part towards the growth and effect of this untractable ſpirit. I mean their education. In no country, perhaps, in the world is the law ſo general a ſtudy. The profeſſion itſelf is numerous and powerful, and in moſt provinces it takes the lead. The greater number of the deputies ſent to the Congreſs were lawyers. But all who read, and moſt do read, endeavour to obtain ſome ſmattering in that ſcience. I have been told, by an eminent bookſeller, that in no branch of his buſineſs, after tracts of popular devotion, were ſo many books as thoſe on the law exported to the plantations. The Coloniſts have now fallen into the way of printing them for their own uſe. I hear that they have ſold nearly as many of Blackſtone's Commentaries in America as in England. General Gage marks out this diſpoſition very particularly in a letter on your table. He ſtates, that all the people in his government are lawyers or ſmatterers in law; and that in Boſton they have been enabled, by ſucceſsful chicane, wholly to evade many parts of one of your capital penal conſtitutions. The ſmartneſs of debate will ſay that this knowledge ought to teach them more clearly the rights of legiſlature, their obligations to obedience, and the penalties of rebellion. All this is mighty well. But my * honorable and learned friend on the floor, who condeſcends to mark what I ſay for animadverſion, will diſdain that ground. He has heard, as well as I, that when great honors and great emoluments do not win over this knowledge to the ſervice of the ſtate, it is a formidable adverſary to government. If the ſpirit be not tamed and broken by theſe happy methods, it is ſtubborn and litigious. *Abeunt ſtudia in mores.* This ſtudy renders men acute, inquiſitive, dextrous, prompt in attack, ready in defence, and full of reſources. In other countries, the people, more ſimple, and of a leſs mercurial caſt, judge of an ill principle in governmrnt only by an actual grievance; here they anticipate the evil, and judge of the preſſure of the grievance by the badneſs of the principle. They augur miſgovernment at a diſtance, and ſnuff the approach of tyranny in every tainted breeze.

The laſt cauſe of this diſobedient ſpirit in the colonies is hardly leſs powerful than the reſt, as it is not merely moral, but laid deep in the natural conſtitution of things. Three thouſand miles of ocean lie between you and them. No contrivance can prevent the effect of this diſtance in weakening government. Seas roll, and months paſs, between the order and the execution; and the want of a ſpeedy explanation of a ſingle point, is enough to defeat an whole ſyſtem. You have, indeed, winged miniſters of vengeance, who carry your bolts in their pounces to the remoteſt verge of the ſea.

* *The Attorney General.*

But there a power ſteps in that limits the arrogance of raging paſſions and furious elements, and ſays, "So far ſhalt thou go, and no farther." Who are you, that ſhould fret and rage, and bite the chains of nature? Nothing worſe happens to you than does to all nations who have extenſive empire; and it happens in all the forms into which empire can be thrown. In large bodies the circulation of power muſt be leſs vigorous at the extremities. Nature has ſaid it. The Turk cannot govern Egypt, and Arabia, and Curdiſtan, as he governs Thrace; nor has he the ſame dominion in Crimea and Algiers, which he has at Bruſſa and Smyrna. Deſpotiſm itſelf is obliged to truck and huckſter. The Sultan gets ſuch obedience as he can. He governs with a looſe rein, that he may govern at all; and the whole of the force and vigour of his authority in his centre, is derived from a prudent relaxation in all his borders. Spain, in her provinces, is perhaps not ſo well obeyed as you are in yours. She complies too; ſhe ſubmits; ſhe watches times. This is the immutable condition; the eternal law of extenſive and detached empire.

Then, Sir, from theſe ſix capital ſources of deſcent; of form of government; of religion in the northern provinces; of manners in the ſouthern; of education, of the remoteneſs of ſituation from the firſt mover of government, from all theſe cauſes a fierce ſpirit of liberty has grown up. It has grown with the growth of the people in your colonies, and encreaſed with the encreaſe of their wealth; a ſpirit that unhappily meeting with an exerciſe of power in England, which, however lawful, is not reconcileable to any ideas of liberty, much leſs with theirs, has kindled this flame, that is ready to conſume us.

[*To be continued.*]

St. GEORGE's *(Grenada) July* 1, 1775.

On Monday the 26th ult. his Honor, the Commander in Chief, ſent the following meſſage to the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly:

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,*

"I think it my duty to require that the addreſs and minutes of your Houſe, in favor of the rebellious ſubjects in America, be reſcinded. This I hope will be done before any other buſineſs is entered upon by your Houſe.

I have the honor to be, with eſteem,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant,
WILLIAM YOUNG."

St. George's, June 26.

The Houſe of Aſſembly, immediately on receiving the above meſſage, reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe to take the ſame into conſideration; and, after ſome time ſpent therein, the Speaker reſumed his chair, and Mr. Johnſon, Chairman of the Committee, reported to the Houſe, that it was the opinion of the Committee that the following meſſage be ſent to his Honor the Commander in Chief:

The Gentlemen of the Aſſembly to his Honor the Commander in Chief,

"This Houſe informs your Honor, that an addreſs to his Majeſty had paſſed this Houſe, in conſequence of an unanimous reſolution for that purpoſe; that ſuch addreſs was ordered to be engroſſed and delivered to the late Speaker for the purpoſe of preſenting the ſame to the throne, and is no longer conſidered to be in the power of this Houſe. That ſuch addreſs contained a renewal of the ſentiments of this Houſe of their attachment to his Majeſty's royal perſon, family and government, and of their confidence, under ſuch auſpices, in the conduct of the mother country, towards this colony; that the addreſs alſo deplored the miſchiefs, already conſequent on the unhappy conteſt ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and its provinces on the continent of America, and pointed out ſome of the many evils of which the continuation of ſuch diſputes were likely to be productive to theſe iſlands; and imploring his Majeſty, the father of all his people, to exert that influence which he poſſeſſed from the attachment of his ſervants, and the affection of his ſubjects, towards healing differences between their countrymen and friends; but contained no principles or expreſſions tending to encourage or approve rebellion or a rebellious diſpoſition in any part of his Majeſty's extenſive dominions; and therefore hopes that your Honor will not conſider ſuch an addreſs as any deviation from that loyalty which they feel, and are ready to manifeſt on all occaſions to his Majeſty; and that your honor will pleaſe to allow the continuance of the public buſineſs of this colony, which repuires the immediate attention of the legiſlature.

The above meſſage was accordingly ſent to his honor; after which the following reſolutions were propoſed, and paſſed the Houſe unanimouſly:

"That this houſe are no leſs aſtoniſhed than alarmed to find that the exerciſe of one of the moſt acknowledged and indiſputable rights of the ſubject, that of petitioning the Sovereign for the redreſs of evils, which they either feel or may foreſee to be unavoidable, ſhould have drawn upon them the diſpleaſure of the Commander in Chief."

"That they are at a loſs to comprehend upon what principles an addreſs to the King, couched (as they conceive) in the moſt reſpectful terms, and breathing nothing but thoſe real ſentiments of loyalty with which this Houſe is impreſſed, ſhould be conſtrued as encouraging a ſpirit of diſaffection or rebellion, in any part of his Majeſty's dominions."

"That the peremptory requiſition to reſcind the minutes and a very royal and dutiful addreſs to their Sovereign, before the Houſe proceeded on any other buſineſs, is a very extraordinary and unheard of exertion of power, deſtructive of the right of making the moſt decent repreſentations of the ſtate of the colony to the Sovereign, and of every idea of freedom of conduct and debate, which are not only the incontrovertible right of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, but eſſential to the welfare and good government of the colony."

"That this houſe cannot but, in a particular manner, lament that there ſhould be any interruption to their proceedings at a time, when, with the greateſt appearance of harmony among themſelves, and a hearty concurrence on the part of the other branches of the legiſlature, they were actually preparing ſo many uſeful laws and regulations, which were become materially requiſite for the preſervation of the colony from the numerous calamities with which it has been long afflicted, and which, without an immediate remedy, muſt ſpeedily tend to its total ruin: But this Houſe can never reſolve to attain even theſe deſirable ends (were the means of doing ſo ſtill in their power) by the ſacrifice of ſo eſſential an inherent right, as that of petitioning their Sovereign for the redreſs of grievances, or prevention of evils, either felt or foreſeen."

The ſame day his Honor the Governor was pleaſed to diſſolve the Aſſembly by proclamation.

WIRES and BRUSHES for FIRELOCKS,

ALSO a variety of other bruſhes, ſhaving-boxes and black-ball of the beſt quality, to be ſold by JAMES WEIR, bruſh-maker, in Second-ſtreet, next door below Chriſt-church.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 15.

Extract of a letter from London, May 2.

" The miniſters are wonderfully chopfallen at the deciſive victory of the friends of liberty in the city and county of New-York, in chooſing Delegates for a Provincial Congreſs; at the able conduct of the inhabitants of Salem, in defeating Col. Leſlie's attempt to ſteal their cannon; and at letters received from General Gage lately, by a private expreſs, wherein he mentions the utmoſt apprehenſion for the ſafety of his own perſon, and the ſoldiers he has at Boſton. They fold their arms, and begin to recrimate each other for what they have done. It is an old Engliſh ſaying, when rogues quarrel, honeſt men come by their own; I wiſh it may prove true in this inſtance, as well as that the rogues may meet with their deſerts. The troops are about ſailing from Ireland. The three Generals, Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne, ſailed in the Cerberus ſome days ſince from Portſmouth. It will certainly be of advantage to give you ſome traits of the true characters of theſe three Generals, as the plan is to carry on the war againſt you by detached parties under them. The name of Howe is reſpected in England as well as America, where this General was bred, in the courſe of the late war; but however the name of Howe may be reſpected, the preſent General is not worthy of confidence, having lately forfeited his word, ſolemnly and publicly pledged at the laſt general election; he moſt certainly declared publicly to the electors of Nottingham, which place he now repreſents in parliament, that if he was ordered to America, he would not go, and rather than be an inſtrument of tyrannous oppreſſion, he would reſign his commiſſion in the army.—Clinton ſerved all the laſt war in Germany, and though his capacity is not eſteemed of the higheſt order, yet he is by no means deſpicable; his general character is very good, and I am told he does not reliſh the ſervice he is ſent on.—Of Burgoyne, I am not maſter of language ſufficient to give you a true idea of the horrible wickedneſs of the man; his deſigns are dark, his diſſimulations of the deepeſt dye; for not content with deceiving mankind, he practices deceit towards God himſelf, by aſſuming the appearance, like Hutchinſon, of great attention to religious worſhip, when every action of his life his utterly abhorrent to all ideas of true religion, virtue, and common honeſty; an abandoned, infamous gambler, of broken fortune, and the worſt and moſt deteſtable of the Bedford gang, who are wholly bent on blood, tyranny and ſpoil; therefore the darling favorite of our unrivalled ruler Lord Bute. For an account of Burgoyne I will refer you to Junius's letters to the Duke of Grafton, with this comment, that Burgoyne declared publicly, if he could find out the author, he would aſſaſſinate him. This you may be aſſured is truth. What then can we think that is good, or even tolerable, of ſuch an officer? He has carried over a printed ſpeech, ſuppoſed (for it was never ſpoken) to be made in the Houſe of Commons lately, in order to ingratiate himſelf with you. The beſt anſwer will be to reprint the extracts from the letters of Junius, and of this you may be aſſured, that if General Burgoyne is deſirous of communing with you, it will be with a ſettled intention of deceiving and betraying you.

" Lord Sandwich and Col. Grant (the latter a Scotchman) have called you infamous cowards.—Your friends ſay you are brave.—Time muſt ſhew who ſpeaks truth, your enemies or friends."

NEW-YORK, *July* 24.

Laſt Friday night a ſloop arrived here from Bermuda. By letters from thence we learn that the inhabitants of that iſland are greatly alarmed at the preſent ſituation of public affairs, being under the moſt diſmal apprehenſions of STARVING; to prevent which they have paſſed a law, that no proviſions ſhould be ſent off the iſland, at any rate whatſoever, and were about deſpatching a veſſel to Philadelphia, to requeſt the Honorable the Continental Congreſs to take their caſe into their moſt ſerious conſideration.

We hear that Col. Waterbury's regiment, now encamped at Harlem, is to embark in a few days for Albany.

We hear from Morris county, New-Jerſey, that a woman there, who has been married only ſeventeen years, has brought to her huſband eighteen ſons and two daughters, and is now to appearance in the very bloom of life.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 27.

By ſeveral gentlemen, who lately left the Provincial camp at Boſton, we learn that they are about twenty thouſand ſtrong, extremely well entrenched, very healthy, have the greateſt abundance of proviſions, the moſt perfect harmony ſubſiſts amongſt the officers and men, and that they are very impatient for another battle.

By authentic accounts from South-Carolina, we are informed that the colony of Georgia have appointed Delegates to the Continental Congreſs now in this city, where they may be expected daily to arrive.

Monday laſt the brig Polly, Capt. Greenaway, arrived here, with a load of ſalt from Liverpoole, with which ſhe is to return in a few days. As this veſſel was to receive half freight if ſhe threw the ſalt over board, and ſeveral other veſſels for Carolina, Maryland, and this port having been taken up on the ſame day, it is hardly to be doubted but it is at bottom a ſcheme of the miniſtry to endeavour to break thro' our non-importation agreement.

It is ſaid the iſlands of St. Chriſtopher's and Antigua have laid an embargo on all the veſſels in their ports, prohibiting them taking off any proviſion.

This afternoon the ſhip Chalkley, Spain, arrived from Briſtol, which ſhe left the fourth of June. By this veſſel we hear the account of the battle of Lexington had got to England. The Provincial veſſel arrived firſt, and the government advertiſing they had received no account of ſuch affair, Mr. Lee, Agent for Maſſachuſetts-Bay, publiſhed an advertiſement, informing all perſons doubtful of the authenticity of the intelligence, that they would be convinced of the truth of it by applying at the Manſion-Houſe, where the depoſitions relative to the melancholy tranſaction were depoſited, and at their ſervice to peruſe.——The ſentiments of the people and government were not known when this veſſel ſailed from England.

☞ The meeting of the COMMITTEES of the city and liberties and county of Philadelphia, and the OFFICERS of the BATTALLIONS in the ſaid city, liberties and county are adjourned to Monday, the 31ſt inſtant, at 9 o'clock in the morning at the College-Hall.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A YOUNG MAN, lately from London, that has been uſed to travel. He would be glad of a place to wait on a ſingle gentleman, or barkeeper to a genteel coffee-houſe or tavern; and would have no objection to go ſteward of a ſhip. In the above capacities, he has acted to the ſatisfaction of his employers, and can render himſelf uſeful in almoſt any, and have an unexceptionable character. Any gentleman, wanting ſuch a perſon, by ſending a line for A. B. at Mr. Ogden's ferry, or to the printer, ſhall be waited upon.

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The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Publiſhed THREE Times a Week; on *Tueſday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* Evenings.

Vol. I.] SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1775. [Num. 81.

We are favored with a London Paper, *which came by Capt.* Darby, *who arrived at* Salem *a few days ſince, and from it we have extracted the following particulars, viz.*

LONDON, *May* 30.

ON Sunday night, about nine o'clock, Captain Darby, of the ——, from Salem, arrived expreſs from Southampton, where he left his ſhip, and has brought papers dated the 25th of April laſt, which mention an engagement having happened on the nineteenth of the ſame month with the Boſtonians, who killed and wounded one hundred and ſixty of the regulars; and ſixty of the Boſtonians were killed and wounded, amongſt whom was the leading Captain.

On Sunday afternoon died, at his houſe near Croydon, after two years illneſs, Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; Some time ago he reſigned his gown as Alderman of the ward of Vintry.

As a doubt of the authenticity of the account from Salem, touching an engagement between the King's troops and the Provincials in the Maſſachuſett's-Bay, may ariſe from a paragraph in the Gazette of this evening, I deſire to inform all thoſe who wiſh to ſee the original affidavits which confirm that account, that they are depoſited at the Manſion-houſe, with the right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for their inſpection.

ARTHUR LEE,
Agent for the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the
Tueſday, May 30th, Maſſachuſett's-Bay.

JUNE 1.

The public are requeſted to attend one moment to the conduct of Miniſtry, and they will for ever deteſt their duplicity. A maſſacre is attempted by the King's mercenaries in America, the peaceable inhabitants of the town of Concord are wantonly fired on, and many are inhumanly murdered. Miniſtry, unable to conteſt the proofs adduced in confirmation of this infamous tranſaction, cauſe the following paragraph to be inſerted in the Gazette.

" *Secretary of State's Office, Whitehall, May* 30.

" A report having been ſpread, and an account having been " printed and publiſhed, of a ſkirmiſh between ſome of the " people in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and a detach- " ment of his Majeſty's troops, it is proper to inform the " public that no advices have as yet been received in the " American department of any ſuch event.

" There is reaſon to believe, that there are deſpatches from " General Gage on board the Sukey, Captain Brown, which, " though ſhe ſailed four days before the veſſel that brought " the printed account, is not yet arrived."

To what does this ſhuffling ſtate production amount? Is the American MASSACRE leſs true becauſe no accounts of it have been received at the Secretary's office? Is this time to talk of departments when HUMAN BLOOD, when the blood of our BRETHREN is poured out like water by a detachment of HIS MAJESTY's troops? Are we to pay attention to trivial formalities, when the ſword is drawn, and the hands of THE KING's troops are uplifted to cut the throats of our brethren? Is this a time to talk of the routine of office! If the news received of a detachment of HIS MAJESTY's troops having glutted themſelves with BLOOD, if this news is untrue, why do miniſty not contradict it? And if it be true, what have they to ſay? Shall we adopt their language, and call a BLOODY MASSACRE a trifling SKIRMISH? Or are we not to believe that either maſſacre or ſkirmiſh has happened, becauſe the American DEPARTMENT hath not as yet received thoſe advices from General Gage, which are on board the Sukey? The matter of fact is, that miniſtry are ſo confounded at the arrival of the news, that it will require ſome time before they can furbiſh up THEIR account of the matter. Bronzed as they are, and now all over beſprinkled with the BLOOD of our brethren, it ſtill requires ſome little time before facts can be falſified, or the truth wholly explained away. The court Gazette may talk of advices on board the Sukey (which will never arrive) but there are better advices which have arrived, wherein it is inconteſtibly proved that THE KING's troops have pillaged the Houſes, ſet fire to the ſtores, and SLAUGHTERED the inhabitants of the town of Concord. That a detachment of HIS MAJESTY's regular troops, after a commiſſion of theſe crimes, ſhould be forced to RUN AWAY and take ſhelter under the guns of a man of war, was rather an unfortunate circumſtance. If a wiſh remains to be accompliſhed it is, that in caſe a ſimilar MASSACRE ſhould be attempted, an Engliſh man of war may not be diſgraced by affording protection to a banditti, who are enliſted into his Majeſty's ſervice for other purpoſes than that of butchering his ſubjects.

The following are ſaid to be ſome of the reſolutions adopted by the Provincial army in America.

" To treat the mercenaries, who may be taken priſoners, with every indulgent ſpecies of tenderneſs; but in caſe any of the Provincials ſhould be put to death, then to hang man for man.

" To be as ſparing as poſſible of blood, and never diſcharge the firſt fire unleſs in open action.

" To commit no ſort of depredations, but on no account whatever to permit the mercenaries to be furniſhed with freſh proviſions.

" In caſe rewards ſhall be offered to thoſe who deſert from the provincial army, to offer equal rewards to every private ſoldier who ſhall abandon the mercenaries, and go over to the Provincials.

" To maintain an exactitude of diſcipline; but, in their firings, to let their manœuvres be few, and their evolutions as ſimple as poſſible.

" And, laſtly, having taken the field, never to quit it until, by the bleſſing of Providence on their arms, they ſhall have obtained an ample reſtitution of their rights ſecured to them on ſome better tenure than the faith of Kings, or the omnipotence of an Engliſh ſenate."

From the KING's troops having FIRST fired on the Americans, and thus deſignedly COMMENCED hoſtilities, there is every apparent reaſon to conclude that the private inſtructions to the troops are to ſhed blood enough.

To men of thought there is nothing ſurpriſing in the late American maſſacre. It was long ſince foretold by the Lords Chatham and Camden. It was very lately intimated by Lord

Effingham, who reſigned his commiſſion becauſe he foreſaw that American blood would be unjuſtifiably ſhed. The Commons alſo, by the mouth of their Speaker, teſtified their expectation that the ſword would be drawn, and they promiſed, MOST CHEERFULLY, to lend every aſſiſtance in their power to give it ——an EDGE.

The different detachments of the Provincial troops in America are commanded by the Generals Pribble, Ward, Lee, and Putnam. Ward is ſecond in command under General Pribble.

General Putnam, who commanded the Connecticut troops, is a veteran ſoldier of great experience. He ſerved during the whole of the laſt war againſt the French. He was wounded fifteen different times in the ſervice of his country. He was once taken priſoner by the Indians, who firſt ſcalped, then tied him to a tree, and were about to make a ſtroke at his head, which would have put an end to his exiſtence, when a French officer happening at the inſtant to paſs by and ſaved his life. Such a man is every way qualified to command a ſet of virtuous Provincials. General Gage, with a mercenary handful of troops, will ſtand an excellent chance againſt ſuch a man as Putnam, who abounds in bravery, good ſenſe, patriotiſm and honor.

After the late defeat of the King's troops, General Ward ſent a meſſenger to General Gage, informing him, " That the wounded priſoners were taken every poſſible care of; that they were attended by the moſt ſkilful ſurgeons, and that if Gen. Gage choſe to have any ſurgeons of his own appointment to attend them, he was at liberty to nominate them, and they ſhould be permitted to give their attendance." This proves that humanity is ever the inſeparable attendant on true bravery.

It is an abſolute fact that a diſtinguiſhed perſonage, who had lately an occaſion to viſit one of the King's apartments, found, on the table, a PRAYER BOOK and Johnſon's pamphlet intitled TAXATION NO TYRANNY.

The famous Alexander Fordyce met an acquaintance in the ſtreet yeſterday, and converſing on the late engagement in America between the Provincials and Gen. Gage's army, under the command of Lord Piercy, the Scotchman, with true Celedonian confidence, aſſerted that he would bring TWENTY people to prove that the whole account was a lie, though there is but ONE perſon in England who was in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay at the time the engagement happened. Scotch honeſty and Scotch veracity will ſoon be held in equal eſtimation.

The miniſterial tools are regretting, that 20,000 Swiſs were not ſent over to cut the throats of our fellow ſubjects in America, in conjunction with the Negroes who were to be emancipated to ſlaughter their maſters. This ſcheme is imputed to Sir William Draper. That gallant officer ought to diſclaim an imputation, which would only become a butcher, not an Engliſh ſoldier.

The Scots yeſterday talked loudly in the city, that it was the intention of the miniſtry to proſcribe and proclaim as traitors thoſe men in this country who have aſſiſted the Americans by ſubſcription, or otherwiſe, or ſhall preſume in future to aid them in any way whatever. An Engliſhman who writes this paragraph, and heard their empty menaces, calls upon the tools of government to put their threats into execution; for the inſtant that ſuch an attempt is made, himſelf and thouſands of determined Engliſhmen are reſolved to make the experiment.

There is a report induſtriouſly propagated, by the creatures of adminiſtration, that the people here, who have aſſiſted and cheriſhed the rebels in America, are ſpeedily to be called to an account for their TREASON, as their money has been applied in purchaſing ammunition for the American TRAITORS; and EXECUTIONS and FORFEITURES are the current topic of the Scots and the Engliſh Tories; but there is no terror in their threats!—Impeachments, axes, blocks and halters, are juſtly retorted upon theſe raſcal minions of power, by every honeſt Whig and indignant Engliſhman.

The following MINISTERIAL paragraph hath been ſent us:

" It is become abſolutely neceſſary to inquire into the conduct of the people here who have been aiding and aſſiſting the Americans in rebellion, and particularly thoſe who have ſent them money, as doubtleſs it has been employed in purchaſing arms, ammunition, &c. They are rebels, republicans, and traitors, and ought to be treated as ſuch." —— We hope the conduct of the friends to America will be inquired into; we hope alſo the conduct of the tools of adminiſtration will be ſcrutinized. So impartial an inquiry will cover ſome men with ſhame, and endear others to the affections of the people.

The friends of freedom in this country, of whom the writer is one, call on adminiſtration to exert their BOASTED ſpirit, and declare what puniſhment they would propoſe for the men who have the virtue to ſupport their ſuffering brethren over the Atlantic, and they ſhall be anſwered at all hazards by the avowed declarations and open ſubſcriptions of men who will not ſhrink from danger, and DARE them to the trial.

A cool and diſpaſſionate obſerver of the preſent violent and ill judged meaſures againſt America deſires to call the attention of men, who are not above conviction, to the following conſideration—— Suppoſing the ſucceſs of the preſent ſyſtem equal to the moſt ſanguine expectation of its ſupporters, how can a ſubjection obtained by violence be maintained without the continued interpoſition of that force which acquired the ſuperiority; and how is ſuch a force continually to be drawn from the boſom of this exhauſted country? This queſtion ſurely deſerves attention from the wiſe and well-intentioned of every party, as it goes not to the queſtion of right, but gives the greateſt latitude to the aſſertors of the ſupremacy of Parliament. Matters of mere ſpeculative right and THEORY, ought never to be put in competition with CONSEQUENCES by good men and able politicians.

A gentleman, on whom we can rely, aſſures us, and he calls upon the men in power to deny it, that the recruiting parties from the different regiments left in England, of which there are no leſs than twelve or fourteen from every regiment, cannot each of them obtain a man in three months, and thoſe more like the emaciated frog eaters of France than the hale luſty Engliſhman, nurtured by beef and Sir John Barley-Corn.—" *Eheu Britannia! Quæ vos dementia cepit.*"

Amidſt the horrors of the civil war now raging in America, the humanity, compaſſion, and generous conduct which were the diſtinguiſhed characteriſtics of their ENGLISH ANCESTORS, have marked and done the higheſt honor to the Americans, in ſpite of every injury and irritation on our parts. Every account in town from thence corroborates this pleaſing circumſtance.

The public are deſired to be on their guard againſt the emiſſaries of adminiſtration, who intrude themſelves in every coffee-houſe and private company, and with open mouth deny the truth of the late engagement in America. Such men are paid for their trouble, therefore will readily tell the moſt abandoned and impudent lies to ſupport their paymaſters in office.

Every Scotſman, Tory, and Jacobite, affects to diſbelieve the late news from Boſton. On what pretence it is very difficult to ſay; for even that privileged vehicle of a wicked adminiſtration the Gazette, which never ſpeaks but by the mouth of a penſioned FRAZER, confirms in fact, by not denying the circumſtance in queſtion.

It is currently reported at the weſt end of the town, that General Gage is on his way home without leave, and that two thirds of his troops are cut off by the Americans.

It is now ſettled that four more regiments of foot and two of Highlanders ſhall be ſent to America, which are to be embarked with the utmoſt deſpatch.

Two clean frigates, viz. one at Portſmouth, and the other at Plymouth, are ordered always to be in conſtant readineſs to carry deſpatches to and from America.

The Americans, we are aſſured, have lately had a large ſupply of warlike ſtores of every kind from four Dutch ſhips, which arrived at Salem under convoy of two Spaniſh men of war.

It is aſſerted that a noble Lord, who preſides at a certain great board, has delivered in his opinion that hoſtilities will commence between England and two neighbouring powers in leſs than three months, and that the putting our navy on a reſpectable footing will be the moſt eligible ſtep that can be taken.

The report of an intended change in the miniſtry is revived, and ſome circumſtances are mentioned, which make it ſeem not to be wholly deſtitute of foundation.

It is ſaid, that an ingenious gentleman, well verſed in financiering, is drawing up a ſcheme for improving the exciſe, ſo as to make it produce 250,000l. per annum more than it does at preſent.

Monday evening an expreſs arrived from Madrid, in conſequence of which orders are given for three ſhips of the line to ſail forthwith to reinforce Admiral Gayton's ſquadron at Jamaica.

By the laſt accounts from Madrid we learn, that his Catholic Majeſty has ordered all his ſubjects on the ſea coaſts to be numbered, and that every fifth man is to be employed in manning his ſhips of war.

The King of Spain has juſt made a promotion of one hundred and thirty officers in his marine.

From Cadiz we have juſt received advice, that 38,000 ſailors have been raiſed by enrolement, beſides boys and invalids, more than one half of whom were employed in fiſhing.

They write from Jamaica, that the Governor of the Havannah had received orders to oblige all the native of England, who may be there, to evacuate the iſland of Cuba immediately.

Letters from Rochelle bring advice that five men of war of the line from ſeventy to ninety guns, and three frigates, were ſailed from that port in order to join a fleet of men of war lying at St. Mauritius. Theſe letters farther add, that when the above ſhips have joined them, the French will then have a fleet in that part of the world able to cope with any fleet ſent to the Eaſt-Indies by any one power in Europe.

Orders have been tranſmitted from Holland to Batavia, to recal all Dutch officers and ſubjects from the ſervice of the ſeveral princes in the Eaſt-Indies, on pain of being traitors, and having their effects ſeized.

A private letter from Franckfort ſays, that an eminent merchant has lately diſappeared, with bills and notes to the value of 250,000 German crowns.

Gibraltar is now put into that ſtate of defence as if a ſiege is hourly expected; and though government affects to diſregard the Spaniſh armament, yet five hundred ſoldiers have been ſmuggled out to reinforce the garriſon.

CAMBRIDGE, *July* 21.

Laſt Saturday the ſeveral regiments quartered in this town, being aſſembled upon the parade, the Rev. Dr. Langdon, Preſident of the college, read to them "A Declaration by the Repreſentatives of the United Colonies of North-America, now met in General Congreſs at Philadelphia, ſetting forth the cauſes and neceſſity of their taking up arms." It was received with great applauſe, and the approbation of the army, with that of a great number of other people, was immediately announced by three huzzas.——His Excellency the General, with ſeveral other General Officers, &c. were preſent on the occaſion.

A gentleman has favoured us with the following account of the Declaration being read upon Proſpect-hill.

"Laſt Tueſday morning, according to orders iſſued the day before by Major General Putnam, all the Continental troops under his immediate command aſſembled on Proſpect-hill, when the Declaration of the Continental Congreſs was read, after which an animated and pathetic addreſs to the army was made by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, chaplain to General Putnam's regiment, and ſucceeded by a pertinent prayer; when General Putnam gave the ſignal, and the whole army ſhouted their loud amen by three cheers; immediately upon which a cannon was fired from the fort, and the ſtandard lately ſent to General Putnam was exhibited flouriſhing in the air, bearing on one ſide this motto, AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN—and on the other ſide, QUI TRANSTULIT SUSTINET. The whole was conducted with the utmoſt decency, good order, and regularity, and to the univerſal acceptance of all preſent.—And the PHILISTINES on Bunker's-hill heard the ſhout of the ISRAELITES, and, being very fearful, paraded themſelves in battle array."

Capt. John Darby, who ſailed from Salem for London a few days after the battle of Lexington, returned laſt Tueſday, and the ſame day came to head-quarters in this place. Very little intelligence has yet tranſpired. We only learn, that the news of the commencement of the American war threw the people in England, eſpecially the city of London, into great conſternation, and occaſioned a conſiderable fall of the ſtocks: That the miniſtry (knowing nothing of the battle till they ſaw it publiſhed in the London papers) advertiſed, in the Gazette, that they had received no account of any action, and *pretended* to believe that there had been none; that the Parliament was prorogued two days before Capt. Darby arrived, but it was ſaid would be immediately called together again; that, when he left London, which was about the 1ſt of June, no account of hoſtilities had been received by the miniſtry from General Gage, notwithſtanding the veſſel he deſpatched ſailed four days before Capt. Darby; that our friends increaſed in number; and that many, who had remained neuter in the diſpute, began to expreſs themſelves warmly in our favour; that we, however, have no reaſon to expect any mercy from the Miniſtry, who ſeem determined to purſue their meaſures (long ſince concerted) for ruining the whole Britiſh empire.

WORCESTER, *July* 19.

Laſt Saturday nine priſoners, belonging to the Admiral's ſhip, lying in Boſton harbour, who were taken at Machias, were brought to this town and committed to jail.

NEW-YORK, *July* 27.

Capt. George M'Aroy who came paſſenger in the brig Franklin, from St. Euſtatia in fourteen days, which veſſel he left at Sandy-hook yeſterday morning, relates that two days before they ſailed, a New-England ſloop arrived in that road, who

was in company with a Bermuda veſſel that went to Antigua, where they fell in with a ſhip bound from London to Jamaica, eighteen days out, who informed them that there was a great diſturbance in England, that Lord North had fled to France—the Parliament Houſe pulled down by the populace, and that the Lord Mayor, Mr. Burke, and Governor Johnſton, headed the populace, and found out a great deal of bribery and corruption in the laſt Parliament.

Morgan Lewis, Eſq; is appointed Major of Brigade to Major General Schuyler.

On Tueſday laſt arrived at Sandy-Hook, his Majeſty's ſhip Fowey, Capt. George Montague.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, July 27.

"Capt. Darby arrived in England in twenty-ſeven days from Salem. When the accounts he carried of the battle were publiſhed, Lord North was thunderſtruck at the ſight. Lord Dartmouth ſent for Capt. Darby with impatience to ſee him, but he was adviſed not to put himſelf in their power. The people were much ſurpriſed at the account, the merchants diſtreſſed on account of their property. Parliament had been but two days prorogued, and it was expected would be called again ſoon; every thing in a great ferment; adminiſtration had given out that New-York had deſerted the other colonies, which report Capt. Darby could not contradict, and that a general diſunion would take place; for this report the conduct of your———Aſſembly gave too much ground. Capt. Darby's veſſel plied on and off for him, and never went into any harbour, nor was it known in what part of England he landed. General Gage's deſpatch veſſel ſailed from England four days before Capt. Darby."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 29.

Laſt Tueſday and Wedneſday a large detachment from the camp at Harlaem, near New-York, conſiſting of about 1000 men, under the command of Colonel Waterbury, marched for Albany. It is ſaid they are intended as a reinforcement of Ticonderoga, where Major General Schuyler commands.

The ſhips which lately ſailed out of Boſton are ſaid to be tranſports bound to Nova-Scotia, &c. for proviſions and forage.

The Boſton light-houſe is deſtroyed, the oyl being firſt taken out. Alſo the ſtakes are pulled up, which were placed to direct the paſſage for veſſels.

A South-Carolina paper of the 16th inſtant ſays, "We have certain accounts, that the inhabitants of Georgia have now adopted the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs, and have entered heartily into the American Confederacy for maintaining their juſt rights. John Houſtoun, Archibald Bulloch, Lynman Hall, Noble-Wimberly Jones, Eſquires, and the Rev. Dr. Zubly, are elected Delegates to repreſent the colony in the Congreſs now ſitting at Philadelphia; and thoſe gentlemen were to proceed for that city immediately."

His Excellency Governor Martin has prorogued the Aſſembly of North-Carolina to the 12th day of September next.

Yeſterday arrived the ſloop Betſey, Caton, and brig Nancy, Philips, from Jamaica; brig Suſanna, Nichols, from St. Kitts; ſhip Britannia, Souder, from Newry; ſhip Rebecca, Hazelwood, from London; and a brig belonging to Providence, in New-England, from Falkland's-Iſland.

Inſtructions for the officers of the ſeveral regiments of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay forces, who are immediately to go upon the recruiting ſervice.

YOU are not to enliſt any deſerter from the Miniſterial army, nor any ſtroller, Negro, or vagabond, or perſon ſuſpected of being an enemy to the liberty of America, nor any under eighteen years of age. As the cauſe is the beſt that can engage men of courage and principle to take up arms, ſo it is expected that none but ſuch will be accepted by the recruiting officers. The pay, proviſion, &c. being ſo ample, it is not doubted but the officers ſent upon this ſervice will, without delay, complete their reſpective corps, and march their men forthwith to camp.

You are not to inliſt any perſon who is not an American born, unleſs ſuch perſon has a wife and family, and is a ſettled reſident in this country.

The perſons you enliſt muſt be provided with good and complete arms.

Given at the Head Quarters, at Cambridge, this tenth day of July, 1775.

HORATIO GATES, Adjutant General.

June 15, 1775.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber living in Kent county, Maryland, near Cheſter town, an indented SERVANT MAN named Job Hain, about thirty-two years of age, a malſter by trade, about five feet eleven inches high, born in England, near Briſtol, has been but a few weeks in the country; had on, and took with him, two check ſhirts, ozenbrig trouſers, black ſtockings, old hat and ſhoes, whitiſh jacket, and if any other clothes not known; is ſomething round ſhouldered, and ſqueaks in his talk.

Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges. ISAAC PERKINS.

A Noted good STAND for the VENDUE BUSINESS, at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, is now to be let on a leaſe of three years. For terms apply to

JAMES LOUGHEAD.

N. B. Said Loughead carries on the Vendue Buſineſs as uſual. All perſons who have rum, ſugar, melaſſes, coffee, cocoa, cotton, rice, raiſins, indigo, pimento, pepper, madder, alum, brimſtone, coperas, tanned leather, nails, window glaſs, and other articles that would be too tedious to enumerate. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ him in the diſpoſal of any of the above mentioned merchandize, &c. at public or private ſale, ſhall have free ſtorage for the ſame nntil a convenient ſeaſon may offer for ſelling.

AN ELDERLY WOMAN would be glad of a houſekeeper's place, in a reputable family, or to take care of a child. Inquire of the printer.

WANTS A PLACE,

AS WET NURSE, a young woman lately from the country who can be well recommended. Inquire of the printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by BENJAMIN TOWNE, in *Front-Street*, near the *London Coffee-Houſe*, where Subſcriptions for this Paper are taken in at TEN SHILLINGS the Year, THREE SHILLINGS the Quarter, the Money to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing; or two Pennies each Number. All Manner of Printing is performed with Fidelity, Care, and Deſpatch at the ſaid Office.